Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 11TH APRIL 1827. No. 1923.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

SUNDAY next being Easter Day,—there will be a Collection made after the SERMON (as usual) for the Benefit of European and other Poor.

HENRY DAVIES,
Senior Chaplain.

Bombay,
9th April 1827.

Kempt & Co.

WILL Sell by Auction, on Wednesday and Thursday the 18th and 19th Instant at the Godown No. 5. Daly's buildings in Forbes Street under the house lately occupied by Messrs. Prinsep and Co. An extensive assortment of RICHLY CUT GLASS-WARE, consisting of 4-7-8 and 10 Light Lustres, and a pair of Handsome 4 light Green Lustres. Also 1-2 and 3 light table Girandoles and a pair of Amber Colored 4 light Do. Painted Lamps and Glass bottomed 3rd Size Vase Lamps.

Wine Claret Liqueur, Champaign Lemonade and Jelly Glasses, Wine Glass, Coolers, Finger Glasses, and Custard Cups Pint and half Pint Tumblers, Goblets, Decanters, with Plated Cruit Stand and Liqueur Frames. &c. &c. &c.

The articles may be viewed from this day.

TERMS.

Cash and the lots to be cleared away in three days from the last date of Sale atherwise they will be resold at his or their Risk forfeiting all advantages and making good all losses on such resale.

Bombay, 11th April 1827.

Advertisement.

KEMPT AND CO. have for private sale at the undermentioned reduced prices, to close an account, the following articles.

A Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood. . . . . Rs.	400
Two handsome satin wood Cases, containing a beautiful and rare assortment of Shells.	400
Four Pictures Landscapes (in oil colours).	150
One Large Do. Mountain Scenery,	50

Bombay, 11th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 12th Instant,

A BALE of fine Woollen Cloth of the following Colors, viz. Drab, Olive, Grey, light and Dark Blue, and Chocolate.

A CASE OF
CORAL BEADS,
AND
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A
BUGGY,
HORSE,
AND
HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 11th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 12th Instant,

A PAIR of elegant China Lacquered Skreens, Superfine Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea in ten Catty Boxes, a variety of Gilt Jewellery, and numerous other articles.

Meadows Street, 11th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
HODGSON'S PRIME
PALE ALE,
WELL UP IN BOTTLE,
PRICE RS. 15 PER DOZEN.

Meadows Street, 11th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
The property of a Gentleman proceeding to England,
A CHESNUT
COLT,
BY SORCERER.
SIX YEARS OLD, FIFTEEN HANDS ONE AND A HALF INCHES HIGH, AND WARRANTED SOUND,
PRICE RS. 1500.
AND A VERY PROMISING
DUN KATTYWAR
COLT,
THREE YEARS OLD, WARRANTED SOUND
PRICE RS. 350,

Meadows Street, 11th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT LIGHT
BENGAL BUILT
BAROUCHETTE,
WITH GOOD EUROPE
HARNESS.
PRICE RS. 1500.

Meadows Street, 11th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
MANILLA CHEROOTS,

IMPORTED per Ship Shaw Byramgore, and to be sold at the extremely reduced.

Price of, Rs. 20 PER 1,000.

Meadows Street, 11th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE SECOND PART OF
GRINDLAY'S VIEWS,

SUBJECTS, Scene in Bombay, Approach to the Bore Ghaut, View in Ditto, View from the Top of Ditto, Dowlutabad the Ancient Deo Gush, and great excavated Temple at Elora.

PRICE RS. 30.

A FEW COPIES OF THE 1ST PART ON HAND.

Meadows Street, 11th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A NUTMEG Grey Arab (Maiden) Horse of the highest cast, rising five years, stands fourteen hands three inches, equal to any weight; from his action, temper and appearances is likely to make a valuable turf horse; is parted with solely on account of the owner having no further use for him, and is warranted in every respect.

PRICE RS. 1,500.

Meadows Street, 11th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
TWO BAY
ARAB HORSES.

SEVEN Years old, Height about 14-3 which with a little training would make a Capital pair of Carriage Horses.

PRICE RS. 1000.

Meadows Street, 11th April 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE RS. 120.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEW ENGINE TURNED
SILVER
HUNTING WATCH,
BY Mc'CABE,
WITH CERTIFICATE,
PRICE RS. 250.

Meadows Street, 11th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,

ONE Capital 8 Keyed Concert Flute by Nicholson nearly New, Rs. 150
One 6 Keyed Patent Octave Flute by Menzain do. 50
Nicholson's Flute Beauleis 3 Vols. 70
1 Deluta Harmonia or Scott's Double Flagelet. 35

Meadows Street, 11th April 1827.

ON WEDNESDAY.

THE 18TH INSTANT,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
(By order of the Administrators)
ON THE PREMISES.
AT COLABAH,

SUNDRY Articles belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. SANDWITH consisting of a Shigerum some lots of Teak Wood pieces, and Rafters, Silver Ware, Glass Ware, Queens Ware, and Household Furniture.

Bombay, 11th April 1827.

Advertisement.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE AND CO.
IN FORBES, STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE

A FEW Warwickshire double Gloucester Cheese, Perfumery from BRISTOW, English Port Wine in Pint and Quart Bottles, Imported per Sarah. Sweet Lisbon Wine 5 years old at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Portuguese Port Wine at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Bombay, 11th April 1827.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Deed appointing the Reverend Henry Davies and James Briscoe Graham, of Bombay, Gentleman, Trustees to the affairs of the late Firm of Baxter and Company, upon the condition of the Creditors of the said late firm coming in and executing the said Deed within six weeks from the date thereof viz. from the 20th July last, having become void by reason of none of the creditors having executed the said Deed, it has been since cancelled, and in order to effect a settlement with the creditors, all the right, title, and interest to the outstanding debts and stock in trade of the late Firm of BAXTER and CO. have been assigned to Messrs. Balcrustna and Gopall, of Bombay, Native Bankers.

Messrs. Balcrustna & Gopall,

THE Assignees, request all persons indebted to the above late Firm of BAXTER AND CO. immediately to discharge their respective balances as the trusts undertaken, and the obligations entered into, by them, as Assignees, do not authorize them to permit any delay; consequently in cases of neglect they will be obliged to have immediate recourse to legal measures for the recovery; in the hope of obviating which they have entrusted the management and collection to the above named ROBERT BAXTER, the remaining Partner of the said late Firm, for and on their account.—Dated at Bombay this 1st day of March 1827.

Pallonjee and Nasserwanjee,

HAVE Just Received for Sale, at their Shop, a few Warwick-shire Cheeses, Imported per Ship Sarah, also, best Champaign, English Claret, and Port Wine in Pint and Quart Bottles.

Bombay, 11th April 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE SHIP

SARAH,
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
William Tucker,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London on the 6th of May. The Sarah has Superior accommodations for Passengers, and a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain TUCKER at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 11th April 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

MINSTREL A. 1.
OF 400 TONS
Charles Arcoll,
(OF THE HON'BLE CO'S SERVICE,)
COMMANDER.

HAVING all her Cargo engaged will sail for London in the end of this Month; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon.

For particulars enquire at the Office of Mr. ARCHIBALD INGLIS.

Bombay, 11th April 1827.

For Freight or Passage,

TO
LONDON,
THE FINE TEAK SHIP

TRIUMPH,
OF 600 TONS,
Captain Thomas Green,

WAS to leave England the 7th December last, and may be daily expected; and having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will be dispatched about the 1st June.

The Triumph has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO. or to MR. H. L. GUILLEMAND, Military Square.

Bombay, 11th April 1827.

For Freight or Passage,

TO LIVERPOOL,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP,
ALLERTON,
OF 300 TONS,
Captain Hill,
TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK,
IN MAY.

HAS good accommodations for a small Party of Passengers, apply to Captain HILL on board or at the Office of MESSRS. DIROM AND CO.

Bombay, 10th April 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH MARCH 1827.

No. 117 of 1827.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Major R. Thomas, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry on his arrival in Kattywar, to assume the command of the brigade serving in that Province.

Captain C. Waddington, of the Engineers, to take charge of the Commissary of Stores Department at Baroda, from the 23d of November last during the absence of Captain Lester.

Lieutenant A. Crowward, Line Adjutant at Rajcote, to take charge of the Detachment of Artillery, Ordnance Stores, and Engineer Department at the station from the 2 th ultimo, on departure of Lieutenant Willoughby.

Lieutenant H. Wilks to be Acting Adjutant, and Lieutenant W. Vardon, to be Acting Quarter Master, to the left Wing of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, detached to Kattywar from the 10th ultimo.

Lieutenant H. Dampier of the 19th Regiment N. I. to act as Interpreter to the Left Wing of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry at Rajcote, from the 3d instant.

Lieutenant T. Mitchell, of the 15th Regiment to act as Interpreter to the 8th Regiment N. I. from the 1st instant.

Lieutenant A. Hamerton, of the 13th Regiment N. I. to be Acting Adjutant to a field Detachment of that Regiment consisting of 300 rank and file, from the 27th ultimo.

Lieutenant H. Cracklow, to officiate as Adjutant to the 22d Regiment N. I. during the absence of Lieutenant Parkinson, from the 20th ultimo.

Lieutenant H. Cracklow, of the 22d Regiment N. I. to be Acting Adjutant to a Field Detachment of that Regiment consisting of 400 rank and file from the 6th instant; and Lieutenant W. Phipps to act as Adjutant to the 22d Regiment vice Cracklow.

Bombay Castle 30th March 1827

No. 118 of 1827.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of their health, for a period of three years from the date of their embarkation.

Captain P. Wilson, 2d Regt. Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant E. A, Farquharson, of the Horse Artillery.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1827.

No. 119 of 1827.—Lieutenant Colonel Drummond, Inspecting Engineer in Guzerat, is permitted to visit the Presidency, with leave of absence for one month.

Bombay, Castle, 31st March 1827:

No. 120 of 1827.—The Hon'ble Court of Directors having, in their orders to the Supreme Government of the 19th April 1826, published at Bombay, on the 24th October last, (No. 229 of 1826) directed that with certain exceptions therein enumerated not officer appointed to the command of an irregular Corps should be allowed to share in the surplus off-reckonings, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that from the commencement of the current clothing year, or the 1st January last, all off-reckonings, or compensation hitherto drawn by Officers Commanding all Extra, Provincial, or other irregular Corps, shall cease; and that in lieu thereof, they be permitted to draw the full staff Command allowance of Rupees (400) four hundred per mensem, instead of rupees (200) two hundred as now sanctioned.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1827.

No. 121 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following arrangement.

Deoab Field Force.

The 4th and 7th Regiments of Madras Light Cavalry to be Brigaded from the 15th instant

Lieut. Col. W. Dickson C. B. 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, to Command.

Captain A. Kerr, 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Major of Brigade.

The Left Wing H. M. 44th Regt. } To form the Infantry 1st Brigade from the same date.
" 1st Bombay European Regt. }
" 49th Regiment Madras N. I. }

Lieutenant Colonel S. Martin, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry to Command.

Captain G. Hutchinson, 24th Regiment Madras N. I. Brigade Major to the Light Field Force, to be Major of Brigade.

Brevet Captain W. Cunningham, of the 44th Regiment Madras N. I. to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General from the 1st instant.

Captain J. Watts, of the 1st European Regt., to take charge from the 15th instant of the Commissariat attached to the Troops of the Bombay Establishment.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1827.

No. 122 of 1827.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following description of the Poona Cantonment be published in General Orders.

WESTERN LIMIT.—From the N. W. angle of Captain Nutt's compound the line runs South along the street, and then takes a direction round a small village, occupied by some camp followers, and touches the nulla, making it a boundary for three (3) furlongs and eighty (80) yards; it then runs South until it reaches the nulla, which it follows until intersected by a line drawn West of the Pagoda on Prachee Hill.

SOUTHERN LIMIT.—The abovementioned line drawn from the Pagoda continued to the distance from the last extreme point towards the East, as far as the Horse Artillery wells.

EASTERN LIMIT.—From the Horse Artillery wells, taking the nulla for a boundary, to a Native Garden, from which point it changes, and runs to the Pagoda on the Ghorepoora road.

NORTHERN LIMIT.—Runs from the abovementioned Pagoda in a direction N. N. West six (6) furlongs eighty (80) yards, from which point the Western boundary is completed by a line drawn to the N. W. angle of Captain Nutt's premises.

Bombay Castle, 2d April 1827.

No. 123 of 1827.—An order by His Excellency the Commander in Chief appointing Ensign Dickson, of His Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, an Acting Aid-de Camp to Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 2d April 1827.

No. 124 of 1827.—A Regulation to declare and define Military authority in its relations to the Civil power and to the community at large, having been passed by the Honorable the Governor in Council in the Judicial Department on the 27th September, and numbered Regulation III. A. D. 1826 copies thereof are ordered to be circulated to Departments and Corps for general observance.

The Civil Courts have been directed to make over to the Military authority suits now on their files cognizable under this Regulation by Military Courts of Request, and Officers Commanding at Stations will accordingly receive and dispose of the suits so transferred.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that at every Military Station where the limits of Cantonments or Bazars have not been marked, the same be done by the Local Magistrate and Commanding Officers in conjunction, and submitted to Government, with plan thereof, for its approbation.

With reference to Section XXI. of the Regulation, the Governor in Council is pleased at the same time to promulgate the Rules and Regulations which have been established for the formation and conduct of Military Bazars, General and Regimental, and to direct that the same be circulated as soon as received from the press.

By these Resolutions Military Bazars are declared to form a distinct Department, independent of and unconnected with the Commissariat.

Every Regiment and Battalion on the Establishment, European and Native, will be allowed a Regimental Bazar; and General Military Bazars of the 1st Class will be formed at Poona and Mhow, and of the 2d Class at Borada, Rajcote, and Deesa, Dapoolie in the Southern Concan, Malligaum, Booj, and Sattara and at such other places as may be hereafter determined.

Regimental and Battalion Bazars will be under the immediate Control of Commanding Officers, subject to that of Officers Commanding Divisions and Stations.

The servants and followers paid by Governments on account of Regimental Bazars, are to be considered in the Adjutant's Department.

Each of the 1st Class Bazars is to be under the charge of a Superintendent of Bazars, and the 2d Class Bazars under that of a public Staff Officer of the Station, with the Establishment laid down in the following Table.

1ST CLASS BAZARS.

	Pay	Batta in the Field,
1 Superindent. including Stationary and all contingencies,	250	
1 Kotwal	40	10
1 Chowdry	25	6
1 Karkoon	15	5
1 English Writer	30	10
1 Havildar Peon	10	2
6 Peons, each	6	2
1 Halalcore	6	2

2D CLASS BAZARS.

	Pay	Batta in the Field,
1 Staff Officer in charge, including Stationery &c.	100	
1 Chowdry	30	10
1 Karkoon	15	5
1 English Writer	25	10
4 Peons, each	6	2

REGIMENTAL BAZARS.

1 Chowdry	20	5
2 Peons, each	6	2

By General Order of the 8th August last (No. 231 of 1826) the Bazars at the following stations were severally placed under the charge of the Local Staff Officers, as provided for by the Regulations, and those officers are respectively authorized to draw, from the date of assuming charge, the personal Staff Salary, including Stationery &c. laid down in the preceding Table; and to charge, by a contingent Bill on honor, for any other extra Establishment which may have been actually entertained.

The Bazar at Baroda is to be placed under the charge of the Assistant Adjutant General.

The present scale of salary and allowances is not to apply to the long established office of Superintendent of Bazars in the Poona Division, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 2d April 1827.

No. 125 of 1827.—It being necessary, as well with a view to economy as to the diminution of the number of officers absent from Regimental duties, to reduce the Staff and other appointments within the narrowest bounds consistent with the necessities of the public service, the Governor in Council has been pleased to abolish the following situations, and to place such officers as are rendered available by the abolition, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Three Assistants to the Surveyor in the Deccan (now vacant).

Extra Assistant to the Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, (vacant by the return of Lieutenant Neville to Europe).

Officer commanding the Escort with the Political Agent in the Myhee Caunta, and Officer Commanding the Independent Company in Kattywar, as soon as the same is reduced under separate orders.

Officers Commanding the Candeish and Northern Concan Sebundies, as soon as the reduction of these Corps is effected.

Three Assistants in the Commissariat by the reorganization of that Department published in General Order of the 5th ultimo (No. 88).

Assistant Paymaster in Cutch, the duty of which will be conducted as heretofore by the Paymaster in the Surat Division of the Army.

Assistant Bazar Master at Poona.

Two Assistants to the Revenue Surveyor of Bombay and Salsette (directed to join by General Order dated 7th February No. 49.)

Two Assistants to Captain Molesworth employed in the compilation of a Mahratta Dictionary (directed to join in General Order of the 22d February, No. 79.

Superintending Officers of Cadets, the duties of which, together with the salary and establishment, are to be transferred to the Officer Commanding the Marine Battalion.

Major of brigade with the details of Artillery with the Malwa Field Force.

In consequence of the removal of the European Troops from Guzerat, the offices of Barracks Master at Surat and the Northern Districts are abolished, and the stores under their charge are to transferred to the local officers of the Commissariat. The Barracks and other public buildings are to be given over to the officers of Engineers.

An allowance of four (4) Rs. per diem, including contingencies, is granted from the 1st instant to the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, at Poona, for the charge of Barrack Stores at that station including Kirkee, with the assistance of a Barrack Serjeant at the latter place.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1827.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Robertson, to be Resident at Sattara.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

3d April 1827.

Mr. E. Grant, Judge and Criminal Judge at Kaira.
Mr. James Erskine, Assistant Register at Kaira.
Mr. W. G. Clarke, Ditto Ditto at Surat.
Mr J. Stever, Ditto Ditto at Ahmednuggur.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

4th April 1827.

Mr. James Taylor, Collector of Broach.
Mr. John Williams, Collector of Sea Customs at the Concan.
Mr. John Vibart, Collector of Ahmedabad.
Mr. George Giborne, Collector in Candeish.
Mr. J. H. Farquharson, Acting Deputy Collector of Customs and Town Duties at the Presidency.
Mr. Edmund Montgomerie, Acting Assistant to the Collector of Customs and Town Duties at the Presidency.
Mr. Walter Fullerton, Third Assistant to the Collector of Poona.
Mr. A. Selton, Third Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednegger.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Charles Fraser, Commercial Resident to the Northward.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Many I dare say agree with me in thinking, that you deserve no small credit for the observations in some of your late papers upon the establishment of a Bombay Club House, and the erection of buildings for the reception of sick officers.

The former is a scheme that requires some consideration—and perhaps it has no chance of succeeding until some years experience shall have convinced us that the Club House at Calcutta proves as useful as it promises—but the necessity—the humanity—and the advantage of providing for the accommodation of those compelled to visit the presidency on account of sickness can admit of no question.

It ought to be done I think by public subscription and where the interests of so many concentrate in one object, the subscription would certainly prove a liberal one.

A Cantonment would obviate many objections that might be made to crowding all into one or two large buildings—and if upon examination no spot suitable for the purpose can be found on the Island of Bombay, it is possible from what I have heard of Vursovah that the greater number could be accommodated there. But this is a point that I must leave for the consideration of those who know more about Bombay and its localities than.

Yours &c.
A WELL WISHER.

April 1827.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those letters which are still unpublished, we have been forced to let lie over, and have made a selection of matter, not so much with reference to priority of claim, as from a belief that our Correspondents favours, which we keep back, will not lose value with date.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9d.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH APRIL 1827.

The Allerton anchored in our harbour last Saturday evening, from Liverpool, direct, the 3d November. We still continue however to borrow from our Madras brethren our Europe intelligence; as she neither brings us Newspapers; nor, from the comparatively early date of her departure, could she have communicated any thing of importance.

The Revd. Mr. Brown's Petition, in respect to his claims as Junior Minister of the Scotch Church at Calcutta, has again undergone consideration by the Edinburgh Presbytery, and after some discussion was unanimously agreed to be referred to the next General Assembly, for either their advice or their decision.

The letter of "a well wisher," will, it is to be hoped (should our suggestions have escaped notice) attract the attention of authority to the provision of Quarters for sick officers visiting the Presidency. Such a marked signification of the wishes of the Bombay Army, as the entering into private Subscription for the establishment of a public institution, would we imagine rouse our rulers at once to the adoption of measures for the erection of a structure so much required; or they would in our humble opinion forfeit a portion of that high need of credit for benevolence which they have so justly earned for themselves.

Versovah is rather too far removed from the Fort of Bombay, even to be adapted for officers who mean to remain at the Presidency; but is altogether unfit for such of them as intend to proceed to sea for the benefit of their health. These officers most frequently are obliged to drag themselves from one public office to another, and from house to house, in order to make the necessary arrangements for their departure, and after the fatigues of the day, to be obliged to go so very far, would be cruel in the extreme.—Besides the difficulty not to say danger experienced in being conveyed thither, is a strong objection against sending invalids to it.

Colaba has always been celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and on it might be raised the proposed building.

Should the Government have no ground on it to spare, it is scarcely necessary to suggest that Mr. Bailey's compound, the largest, and perhaps the best situated on the Island is for sale,—It lies between the King's barracks and the Lunatic Asylum; so that the Medical Gentlemen at either place might attend sick officers; while it would be necessary at Versovah, or any where else removed from a Military Cantonment, to be at the expence of employing one specially for the duty.

The Calcutta Government Gazette speaks in commendation of the spirit which dictated the adoption there, of a similar measure to what we advocate. Nor does a single Indian Journal omit to record, expressly or tacitly, its approbation of the same.

Our Military readers, interested in it, will be glad to learn, that the following scheme for the distribution of Rs. 21,68,168, 3a. 3p. of Deccan Prize (captured at the several places therein mentioned) to the army which served under Sir Thos. Hislop Bart in 1817 and 1818, has been authorized by His Majesty under date the 30th September 1826.

MEMORANDUM of AMOUNT of SHARES to each CLASS for the following CAPTURES.

	South of the Kistnah.		Wassoota.		Sholapoor.		Hill Forts.		Poorunder.		Singhur.		Nagpoor.		Mahidpoor.		Peonah.	
	Rups.	A.	Rups.	A.	Rups.	A.	Rups.	A.	Rups.	A.	Rups.	A.	Rups.	A.	Rups.	A.	Rups.	A.
Commander in Chief,	3039	6	78465	7	2384	11	12271	2	5862	9	61828	4	32633	0	2488	0	6584	5
Brigadier Generals,	2733	8	37332	8	1131	12	12306	4	2182	9	27618	4	8507	3	2913	6	18925	12
Colonels,	0	0	14937	0	412	11	0	0	952	0	11047	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant Colonels,	656	0	8869	3	247	9	2953	10	571	13	6622	10	2041	11	699	0	4551	1
Majors and Superintending Surgeons,	437	5	5974	12	165	1	1969	2	381	3	4418	3	1361	2	466	0	3034	0
Captains, Surgeons and Paymasters,	218	10	2987	6	82	8	984	6	190	9	2209	7	680	5	233	0	1517	0
Subalterns, &c.	109	5	1493	11	41	4	492	3	95	4	1104	11	340	2	116	6	758	8
Troop Quarters Masters, Conductors,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subadars, Surangs &c.	10	11	149	5	4	2	49	3	9	5	110	0	34	0	11	6	75	13
Staff and Park Serjeants, Sub-Conductors,	6	7	74	10	2	1	24	7	4	12	55	3	17	0	5	13	37	14
Serjeants, Jemidars and 1st Tindals,	3	10	49	12	1	0	16	9	3	4	38	13	11	5	3	10	25	4
Rank and File, Havildars, Maistries, &c.	2	13	24	14	0	13	8	3	2	2	27	8	8	0	2	6	18	0
Naigues, Drummers, Sepoys, Lascars, &c.	1	13	16	9	0	7	5	3	1	1	18	4	5	4	1	5	12	10

We have been so fortunate to collect several circumstances relative to the demise of Maharaja Dowlut-Rao Sindia, not mentioned in the allusion to that event, which we republish from the Courier.

Having been favored with a sight of a letter from a gentleman at Mhow, describing, as there narrated, the death and funeral of Sindia, we believe that the main facts of what we shall state, may be depended on; tho' we do not mean to vouch for their authenticity.

But in order appropriately to show the close of the life of that famous chieftain, and perhaps the extinction of the Sindian dynasty, it seems necessary to give a brief sketch of the History of the family.

They lay claim to Rajpoot descent, and apparently with justice; but the family never attained any consequence under the Mahrattas, until Ranoojee Sindia was destined to be the founder of a considerable principality. Altho' on the close of the seventeeth or commencement of the eighteenth century one of his ancestors enjoyed a considerable munsub from Arung-

* Sir John Malcolm omits to notice this and ascribes their origin to Koonbee extraction. But the later authority of Captain Grant Duff is probably better upon this point; he was long the Resident at Sattara which city is within fifteen miles of the village Kunneirkeir of which their ancestors held the Patell-ship. Nor does this office seem to militate much against the assumption: since it was common to Brahmin and Shooder; and the Paishwas themselves held the Sir Patell-ship of Bassein, and always continued to receive the fees and presents appertaining to the office. Besides, the Sindian family had ever since the Mahomedan conquest of the Deccan, about five centuries ago, been well known as distinguished Silldars. It may be doubted whether a Koonbee family would readily be admitted to that rank.

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zebe, Ranoojee, owing to the subsequent decay of the family, and perhaps from a presentiment of the Peishwa's Palace being the Road to preferment, about twenty years afterwards entered the Service of Balajee Wiswanath in the capacity of a menial, and it is said that a very simple circumstance first recommended him to the notice of that Prince.—On one occasion when left in charge of the Peishwa's Slippers, at the door of the audience chamber of another Raja, he unconsciously fell fast asleep, clasping the slippers firmly to his breast. Ballajee on opening the door discovered his Servant in the same state, and was so much struck with the zeal thus evinced in so mean a duty, as to observe that such a man deserved a more important trust; and accordingly gave him command of his stable horse—To the brave and intelligent Ranoojee this step was but a momentary precursor to further preferment; and he speedily raised himself to the highest rank in the state. About the year 1750, and crowned with years and honours, Ranoojee departed this life, leaving his eldest legitimate son in possession of a Mahratta Jagheer consisting of a great portion of Malwa, and yielding a Revenue of about seventy lacs of Rupees.

Jyapa inherited his father's courageous, enterprizing spirit; but in 1755 his life was basely cut short thro' the treachery of a cowardly enemy. He had encamped with a powerful army near Nagour when two Chiefs were sent to him by the Rajah of Joudpore avowedly to negotiate a peace, but they were instructed to stab him at an unguarded moment, and he thus fell a victim to generous confidence.

Three of Ranoojee's male offspring still survived their brother; but of these three, the legitimate son and the elder illegitimate son were killed in the same year in a battle fought with the Afghans near Delhi; from which with difficulty escaped, along with his uncle Mahadajee, Junjoojee the sole son and heir of Jyapa. This defeat drove Juljajee from the possessions of his father; and before he could regain them, while bravely fighting at the battle of Panniput, he was taken prisoner, and in cold blood barbarously murdered.

Thus was Mahadajee left the sole*, but illegitimate, prop of an illustrious family; and he was quietly enough allowed to assume as the heir of his nephew the command of the Peishwa's household horse, which had descended as an heir loom from his father.

Their dreadful defeat at Panniput† drove the Mahrattas out of Hindoostan: and the family Jagheer in Malwa being at that time lost to him, Mahadajee remained for a year or two in the Deccan, where he had gradually acquired influence and a personal body of horse. At length he joined an expedition into Hindostan in 1768, and from that time may be dated his rise to power surpassing even that of his ostensible masters the Peishwas of Poona. Combining great political penetration and true Mahratta artifice, with restless ambition and considerable courage; he soon saw a wide field of enterprize in Hindostan open to him, during the absence in Cabul of his most dreaded enemies the Afghans, the internal dissensions of the Court of Poona itself, and the tottering state and subsequent downfall of the Mughul empire. He kept up throughout his long reign the shadow of dependance on the Poona Court, tho' it made over all his possessions *South* of the Chumbul to his direct authority; and on the North of it he made use of the name merely of the Peishwa, in his otherwise undisguised usurpations. He was indeed of that manly character which equally despised the trappings of state and the allurements of luxury; and to sum up his character, he was for a Mahratta Prince as good as he was great. He died in 1784 without male issue.

Mahadajee made no adoption; but it is said had frequently expressed a desire that Doulat Rao, the son of his younger nephew should succeed him. This was to the exclusion of the sons of an elder nephew; both however were the children of Tookajee, who was killed at Pannuput, and was as already observed the full brother of Mahadajee. A considerable degree of resistance was made by the widows of Mahadajee to the succession of Doulut Rao Sindia then a lad of fourteen years of age; which was at length quelled by their discomfiture; and the late Maharaja came into possession of dominions of which the family territories in Malwa formed but a trifling portion. Born and bred out of the atmosphere of the Poona Court he felt none of that respect for the Paishwa Government which his grand uncle retained through life; and under the influence of his father-in-law and minister, Shirzee Rao Ghatkay, he soon threw aside all show of allegiance to that state. The first portion of his reign was marked with unexampled atrocities, which were all attributable to the diabolical disposition of Ghatkay and for which there is good reason to believe the Maharaja subsequently laboured under the most distressing remorse. Nor can we consider that he was highly culpable, considering the early age at which he ascended the throne, and the counsellor who guided his steps.

In his long and turbulent reign, and as the British gained ascendancy the Maharaja's dominions became compact and circumscribed; but to this day it undoubtedly continues one of the most independant and powerful Sovereignty's in India.

The last few years of Doulut Rao Sindia's long reign comprising one third of a century have passed unmarked by any political event materially affecting his dominions; and the Gualior Court has been occupied (in all the humbug of native negotiation) with the relative settlement of their territorial claims and those of the British.—It is not understood however that the Maharaja concerned himself much in these matters; and indeed a sort of lethargic apathy seemed latterly altogether to have got hold of him.

Doulut Rao Sindia, after a lingering illness of many months, departed this life on the 21st ultimo, at about ten o'clock A. M.—He became latterly very much emaciated; and from what we can learn we believe died of the dropsy. The funeral obsequies of a powerful and wealthy native Prince are always strickingly impressive. It is indeed a solemn spectacle to behold a corpse, decked out in all the superb splendour of royalty, conveyed to its last abode in a gaudy Palanquin, and as if the spirit still danced in its frail tenement. All the Mahrajah's elephants, horses &c. were led in the procession, and many salt tears were shed by the numerous assembly that followed it to the Grave.

Thank God! there was no Suttee; tho' the Maharaja has left two widows to bewail his loss.

We have not been able to learn who may probably succeed to the vacant throne of Malwa; for Dowlut Rao Sindia has no heir, nor is it generally known that he has adopted one.

But we are glad to be able to add, that this uncertainty has not hitherto given indication of disturbance, and that there is every probability of continued quiet.

Extract from a private letter, dated London October 1826.

The general progress made in England within the last year or two in every department of Literature and Science must be highly gratifying to every philanthropic mind; and we owe it mainly to the patriotic exertions of Mr. Brougham and other intelligent individuals.

Their labours have given birth to a "London Mechanics Institution;" and in all our large Manufacturing Towns similar ones exist. The primary object of these useful Establishments is the diffusion of scientific knowledge among the working classes of the community, and their success has already proved most complete and satisfactory. That portion of society, formerly the scum of the earth, forms now a most intelligent and useful body. From 500 to 800 Mechanics assemble at the London institution twice a week to listen to lectures on some branch of the arts or sciences.

Upon a somewhat similar model is the "Western Literary and Scientific Institution," amongst whose Members I have the honor to rank myself. It is at the west end of the town, and is open to all respectable individuals. Our Lecturers are men of the most profound attainments; and our studies embrace the pursuits which come under the above designations. We have already a tolerably good Library; and in our reading rooms may be met, all the Newspapers and periodicals which can lay claim to merit.

But that grand engine for the extension of the most polished and solid acquirements, the "London University" has yet to be put in motion. It will certainly be established; and indeed the Committee have lately purchased the ground on which that noble structure will be erected: A Pile which will immortalize the names of its projectors; and from under the porches of which will issue, men conspicuous for inherent love of freedom and liberal principles, and equally distinguished by brilliant intellectual acquirements. The pampered sons of aristocracy and wealth will decry and shun it; but they know not the incalculable good their absence will prove to it. Let them go revel in dissipation on the banks of the Cam and the Isis. Under the Venerable temples of science which have stood there for centuries, are now, alas! too frequently to be seen Riot and Vice polluting the altar of Minerva.

Much idle clamour has gone forth against this system of innovation. It is but too justly apprehended that the plebeian will far outstrip in the march of intellect, and in whatever ennobles the species, the most of our sprigs of quality, and such persons as to whom wealth alone gives weight or consequence. But it is to be hoped that emulation will succeed the most envious and spiteful of passions; and as the rich and powerful will still, on the grand theatre of life, have better opportunities for improvement, that the truly deserving amongst them may still outvie their humble competitors.

A certain class of shallow pated Clerical prigs are however the most vehement enemies and opposers of the spread of knowledge.—Justly fearful that their own lamentable ignorance and illiberality will by-and bye be held up to the scorn of the world, they strive with all their might to crush the hateful instrument of their certain exposure. Their dogmatical precept of passive obedience to every species of abuse and misrule, will soon no longer be able to exist among a well educated and generous people. Then will there be wailing and gnashing of teeth!

* Excepting the offspring of his elder full, and, of consequence, illegitimate brother; but whose appearance are not yet necessary in this memoir.—

† The Mahrattas brought into that fatal field 0,000 fighting men, a half of whom never left it.

BOMBAY COURIER.—APRIL 7TH.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone, from this Port, for London, was at Point de Galle on 12th March.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter:

"*Camp Mhow 17th March* 1827.

"I have just returned from the Simdole Ghaut with Colonel S. It is 12 miles from this, and during the time we were there we had a dreadful storm of thunder, lightning and hail, which lasted for two hours; but to give you some idea of the quantity of hail which fell, I may mention the circumstance of our having collected it in tubs, and cooled our wines with it. I never witnessed such a storm, either at home or in this country. You will no doubt have heard of Scindia's demise before this reaches you; he departed this life on the 21st instant, on which day every thing was perfectly quiet. Since last addressing you Lieutenants Webb and Wade have breathed their last; the former was interred on the 24th and the latter on the 20th inst. The jungle fever has been particularly fatal this year, but in every instance I have been a witness of, I think the sooner a man, after he is attacked by it, makes up his mind to leave this world, the better for himself."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Cadet C. R. Rowan, Artillery, Ensign W. H. S. Rainy, 3d Buffs.
Capt. A. B. Campbell, Asst. C. Genl.
Capt. Gibson, 4th Lt. Cy.
Lieut. Col. Place, Queens Royal.
Capt. Head, Queens.
Lieut. Carruther, Queens.
Lieut. Sterling, Queens.
Capt. A. W. Bishop, 4th Lt. Drs.
Capt. Cunningham, 2d Lt. Cy.
Lieut. Charles Lucas, 1st Troop H. A.
Lieut. S. B. Slight, Corps of Sappers and Miners.
Asst. Surgn B. Phillipson, Medl. Establisht.
Capt. S. Waddington, Engineers.
Asst. Surgn J. Crawford 28th Rt.
Ensign Rooke 22d Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. V. D. Smyth 4th Regt.
Supdg. Surgn J. A. Maxwell.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 7th Ship Allerton, (Free Trader) Thos. Hill, Com. from Liverpool, 3d Nov. 1826.
10th Brig Mahomedbux, from Penang.
DEPARTURES.—April 3d Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed Syrang, to Ratnagerry.
5th Brig Britannia (Free Trader) Thos. G. Walker Com. to London.
7th Brig Hameds, Mader Syrang, to Coilpatam.
8th French Brig Good Henry, G. Lecure, Com. to Mahe.
Do. Barque Jamesina, A. Grant, Com. to Malacca, Singapore and China.
Do. Ship Sumdany, Abboobucker Nacqudah, to Madras.
Passengers by Brig Britannia.—Mr. Grembick.
Per Barque Jamesina.—Mrs. Grant and Master Grant.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Lonach, for London.
Berwick, for ditto.
Castlereagh, for China.
Golconda, for ditto.
Lowjee Family, for ditto.
Glenelg, for ditto.
Sunbury, for Malay Coast.
Dadabey, for ditto.
Ariel, for Columbo.
Portuguese.—Angelica, for Macao.
Conde de Rio Pardo, for ditto.
Dezempinho, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 20. Ship Clansman, J Snowden, from Clyde 7th October.
DEPARTURES.—None.
The Portuguese Brig Dourado, M. R. Gardem, for Macao, is expected to sail in 5 or 6 days.
The Ann gone to sea on the 19th Instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 24, Ship Atlas, Captain F. Hunt, from Calcutta.
Do. Brig Louisa, Captain R. Harris, from Sumatra the 1st February, and Tranquebar the 22d March.
Do. Brig Rutten Mulla, Captain John Robinson, from Chellagan the 1st January, and Trincomallee the 19th March.
27, Ship Rockingham, Captain A. Fotheringham, from Calcutta the 5th March.
DEPARTURES.—March 23, Ship Coromandel, Thomas Boyes, for London; do. Ship Lady Blackwood, A. Lamb, for Colombo; 26, H. M. Ship Cyrene, A. Campbell, for Penang.
March 26, H. M. Ship Cyrene, Capt. A. Campbell, for Penang.

Vessels in the Roads, 28th March.
H. M. Ship Java, Captain Carroll, C. B.
H. M. Ship Hind, Captain Stoddart.
Ship Atlas, Captain F. Hunt.
Ship Rockingham, Capt. Fotheringham.
Ship Malvina, Captain M'Dermot.
Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain M. J. De'Fys.
Brig Fatta Salem, Captain Tacket.
Brig Thistle, Captain J. Lear.
Ship John, Captain B. Freeman.
Brig Louisa, Captain W. Harris.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.
BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—On Sunday last, the 1st instant, the Lady of F. A. de Carralho Esq. eldest daughter of Sir Roger De Faria, of a Son and Heir.
At her House at Poona, on Sunday last the Lady of Captain A. Wogan Browne, Inspector of Forts, of a daughter.
At Ridgway Cottage, on Thursday the 5th Inst. the Lady of Captain J. H. Dunsterville, Military Pay Master, at the Presidency, of a daughter.
On the 10th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Spencer, of the Chief Secretary's Office of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Monday, the 19th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson, Mr. Edward Webb, to Mary, eldest Daughter of the late John Battye, Esq, Judge and Magistrate at Bagulpore.
At Agra, on the 26th February, by the Reverend J. Irving, Mr. F. R. Cock, to Miss Emma Rawlins.
At Jeetwarpore, in Tirhoot, on the 7th March, by the Reverend J. J. Tucker, Philip Crump. Esq. to Miss Isabella Schorn.
At Arcot, on Tuesday the 27th February, by the Revd. R. Smyth, M. A. Lieut. George Elliot, 5th Madras Light Cavalry, to Charlotte, fourth Daughter of the late Revd. Herbert Jeffereys.
At St. George's on the 3d March, H. C. Montgomery, Esq. Civil Service, to Leonora, eldest Daughter of Major General R. Pigot.
At Tanjore, on the 26th February, in the Mission Church, by the Revd. Mr. J. C. Kholhoff, Mr. William Trinder, to Miss Maria Ureth.
BIRTHS.—At Kamptee, on the 16th February, the Lady of Captain Keating, 41st Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Masulipatam, on the 16th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Balmain, Commanding the 30th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
On the morning of the 20th Instant, the Lady of H. T. Bushby, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
At Cannanore, on the 11th March, the Lady of Capt Welch, H. M. 54th Regiment, of a Son.
At Cannanore, on the 18th of March, the Lady of Captain Colberg, Brigade Major in Malabar and Canara, of a Son.
At Cannanore, on the 16th Instant, the Lady of Captain Cox, A. C. General, of a Son.
At Masulipatm, on the 16th Instant, the Wife of Mr. H. W. Branson, of a Daughter, still born.
On the 19th Instant, at Cumbum, on march from Vizianagram to Bellary with the 11th Regt. N. I. the Wife of First Dresser John Mason, of the above Regiment, of a Daughter.
At Palamcottah, on the 19th inst, the Lady of Lieut. J. F. G. McLeane, 3d Regiment or Palamcottah Light Infantry, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Pondicherry, on the 17th Instant, at the house of Mrs. Mackay, of an inflammation of his throat and lungs William Benny Esq. late of the Madras Army. In him she has lost an affectionate son-in-Law and her Grand children by another Connection, a kind and generous Step Father.
At Masulipatam, on the 12th Instant, Wilhelmina Pitt, the wife of Mr. H. W. Branson, aged 19 years and 11 months, most deeply and sincerely regretted by her Husband, and a large circle of relatives and friends.
At Madras, on the 22d of March, David, the infant Son of Mr. Charles Jacobson, aged 10 months.

Calcutta.

We understand that a general order has been issued by the Commander in Chief, prohibiting the infliction of the punishments of flogging on the Native Soldiers, except for the crimes of theft, marauding, or gross insubordination, where the guilty are considered unworthy to continue in the ranks of the Army. This order is stated to arise, from the quiet and orderly habits of the Native Soldiers rendering such punishment very seldom necessary to be inflicted, whilts its abolition is expected to be very advantageous to their character and feelings.

We have no doubt that this order will be a source of much satisfaction to the native Army, and it certainly may be considered as a high testimony to their general good conduct. We should be glad to hear that the same regulation were extended to every branch of his Majesty's service.

We observe in the *Times* an advertisement of the *United Kingdom* a new steam packet of one thousand tons and two hundred horse power. This immense steamer is stated to have 175 births, state rooms for families, and seperate cabins for the Ladies with a saloon capable of accommodating 150 persons. She makes a voyage from London to Edinburgh and back every 10 days.

Bengal Kurkaru, March 24.

We observe amongst the General Orders to-day, the official intimation of accommodation having been provided at the Presidency, for Officers compelled to visit Calcutta, on account of indisposition. The benevolence which has dictated this measure, cannot be too highly appreciated, as much distress has been occasionally experienced from the want of such accommodation. Many Officers obliged, by sickness to repair to Calcutta, either for medical aid, or to await an opportunity of going to sea, are without friends here, and being unable, from their limited means, to provide a comfortable residence, they take up their abodes in close and damp dwellings, and insalubrious situations, in which their complaints are aggravated, even if not precipitated to a fatal termination. From this risk, they will henceforth, be exempt, and the period of their residence in Calcutta will be rendered as comfortable, as is essential to the due recovery of the invalid.

Government Gazette, March 12.

Asiatic Society.—A Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday Evening last, the Hon'ble Sir C. Grey, Vice President, in the Chair, Mr. Muston, and Capt. Dillon, were elected members. Two skins of a species of Goat, with the horns of a species of Deer from Nepal, a model of a Siomese floating house, specimens of coral from the Straits of Malacca, and various minerals from the Doon, were presented by different gentlemen to the Museum, and the following publications to the Library; the History of Armenia, and an Armenian translation of Atala, by Mr. Ardall, a new edition of Menu, the text and translation by Captain Haughton, Notes on Cholera by Dr. Kennedy, and the different works, maps, and drawings executed at the Lithographic Press, by the Asiatic Lithographic Company. The pr-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

STANZAS TO A. S.

THINK of thee! Yes—while memory lives
To paint the hues of feeling;
And each warm pulse existence gives,
Can trace the heart's revealing.

Think of thee! Yes—when early flow'rs
Spring's genial brows entwining,
Wooed by the gales and vernal show'rs
Like glistening pearls are shining.

Think of thee! Yes, when skies are clear,
And groves are brightly beaming;
And dark blue waves like gems appear,
In *Summer's* sunlight streaming.

Think of thee! Yes, when leaves are sear,
And June's rich rose is fading,
And fast the garlands of the year
Autumnal tints are shading!

Think of thee! Yes, when woods are bare,
When *wintry* winds are sweeping;
And shrubs, and plants, and streamlets fair,
In diamond chains are sleeping.

Think of thee! Yes, thy virtues claim
My bosom's fond devotion,
While thy pure friendship lights my name,
As sun-beams gild the ocean.

* * *

(Continued from the third Page.)

pers relating to the Establishment of the Geographical Society at Paris were laid before the meeting, and the Secretary communicated an extract from a letter from Dr. Brewster, expressive of a wish that the Society would direct its attention to the accumulation of Meteorological Observations, especially with a view to fix the average hour of the annual temperature, and to determine the average temperature as near to the equator as possible. The latter subject, Dr. Brewster states, is a question of much interest at present to the Meteorologists of Europe. Of the proceedings of the Edinburgh Society on the former, as embodied in a paper by the Secretary, we purpose shortly to give some account. At present we may observe, that to find the accurate mean of the annual temperature of any place it is absolutely necessary to have Thermometrical Observations for one year, or more, for every hour in the twenty-four. This is only obtainable, of course, under particular circumstances, as in the present case, at Leith Fort, by the aid of the Engineer and Artillery Officers. Once effected, however, it will save infinite trouble, as ever afterwards two observations in a day, or even one, will be sufficient. The average mean temperatures at Leith, for the years 1824 and 1825, which were 47.588 and 48.944, occurred in both at 9h. 13m. A. M. and 8h. 26m. and 8. 28 P. M.

A series of Meteorological Observations for the first three months of 1819, kept by Capt. Gerard, at Kothgerh and Subathu, were communicated to the meeting. They are to form part only of a more extended series. The following are Captain Gerard's averages:—

	Ther.	Bar.	Wind & weather.
January,	49.4.	23.587.	W. clear.
February,	37.6.	22.701.	Easterly: clear.
March,	...64.4.	25.961.	Westerly: clear.

An account was received from Lieutenant Cautley, Assistant Superintendent of the Doab Canal, of the recent discovery of Seams of Coal in the bed of the Jajur Nadi, laid bare by a slip of the right bank into the stream: the bank, at the point of fracture, is from 70 to 80 feet high. The seams are narrow, varying from 1-20th of an inch to about three inches in breadth, they alternate with bone indurated clay and white micaceous sand-stone: the general position of the seams is at an angle of about 30, but they are frequently disturbed by the partial slipping of the contiguous strata. The coal is slaty and brittle, black, with a resinous lustre, and does not soil with the touch; it burns with a luminous or sulphureous odour, and leaves behind a residue of a reddish brown colour. Its contiguity to blue clay, indicates a strong probability that further excavation would come upon a more extensive deposit, as it is a common remark, that where that substance occurs, accurate search will rarely fail to discover fragments of coal, or, the crop or outburst of the seam, as appears to be the case in this instance. Even should any positive indication be wanting, it is recommended to employ the borer, as coal will be very commonly discovered at a greater or lesser depth beneath the clay. The site of this formation on the bank of a stream, would be favourable to the conveyance of the mineral, if found in sufficient quantity, and it would thence soon reach the low country, being described to be near the village of *Silani*, in the lowest range of mountains westward of the *Kurda* valley, about 6 miles from the point where the *Choura Pani* river opens into the plains.

A few specimens of the fossile bones found recently in Ava, as noticed in our report of the Proceedings of the Mission, were also submitted to the meeting; want of means to make an accurate comparison with the fossile skeletons of the larger animals, discovered in Europe and America, renders it difficult to determine the appropriate classification of these bones, but they are larger than the bones of ordinary sized elephants, and the teeth present some marked differences. Their discovery is of great geological interest.

The proceedings were terminated by the perusal of part of a Code of Laws translated from the Burmese. These have the simplicity, and in due proportion, the absurdity of the legislative provisions of a semi-barbarous people. Many of them apply to the relation of master and slave, the slave in general having become so in acquittance of a debt, the discharge of which effects his emancipation. If the slave be a kinsman of the owner he becomes free also upon the death of the latter.

There is likewise, for an Asiatic Code, great consideration for the female sex, and where a husband has maltreated his wife, he is, in the first case, admonished, but if he repeats the offence, the woman is allowed to quit him, taking with her the whole of the property, leaving the man nothing but the garment he wears. The price of a full grown man is declared to be 30 Tikals, of a woman 25. An elephant is a much more valuable article than either, being appraised at 50 Tikals, from birth, and encreasing 10 Tikals a year until 30 years of age. We did not observe any commutation, in money, for life or limb, except in the case of a slave or scholar dying, in consequence of severe punishment, in, which case the owner or master is to pay a fine equal to the price of 10 men. The laws of inheritance are very different, in general, from those of the Hindu Code, except that the performance of funeral rites confers a preferable claim, even upon a stranger. The Burmese Code, rude and restricted as it is, provides for the restraint of litigation, and directs, that the gainer of a cause shall pay the costs, and the loser a fine. It is also observed, that the king's decision is superior to any compilation of Laws, but the best way of settling a dispute is for the parties to manage it among themselves without appealing to a Court.

The following observations afford a further illustration of the late commercial arrangements with Siam, and explain different provisions of the Treaty, as published in our paper of the 22d February.

The Siamese negotiators could not be persuaded to specify, either in the 5th or 9th Articles of the Treaty, the particular ports which they would not allow British vessels to visit. It was evident, that the Siamese government desire to reserve to itself the power of preventing British vessels from entering those ports which they have not been accustomed to visit, although it was ashamed to avow this desire, after having been assured that Siamese vessels and merchants might proceed to any English country. It appears to be the object and policy of Siam, in the same manner as with many other states, to make the capital an entrepôt for the whole commerce of the country, and to discourage foreign vessels from proceeding to the provincial ports, or direct to the places of growth, for their cargoes.

The 6th Article of the Treaty provides a more equitable mode than what has hitherto obtained for the adjustment of "any complaint or suit" that British merchants may have at Bangkok. The Siamese law of debtor and creditor gives the latter a right to go himself and seize the former, and imprison him or any of his family, until the debt be discharged. If, however, the creditor, when employed in apprehending the debtor, strike him, or any of his family, the debt is immediately cancelled. Hitherto, whenever an English trader complained to the P'hra K'hlang against any person in his debt, he was asked, why he had trusted the party, and told to go himself, and imprison him. The Mission saw an instance of Messrs. Hunter and Mallock detaining the person of a Prince for debt. This system was, of course, liable to many objections, and particularly, as an attempt to seize a debtor, might often be the cause of a serious affray between the foreign trader and the inhabitants of Bangkok, and the rules detailed in the 6th Article of the Treaty, will less objectionably provide for the merchant's security. The concluding expression, "it will be the merchant's own fault," refers to the circumstance of foreign traders demanding satisfaction from the King, for losses or irrecoverable debts; and as long as the officers of the P'hra K'hlang's department pointed out the persons to whom only the foreign trader could dispose of his goods, he had a right to look to the government for any losses that he might sustain by the insolvency or misconduct of such persons. But the proposed new regulations, as they allow the foreign trader to buy and sell freely, without the intervention of the P'hra K'hlang's department, will, of course, render it incumbent upon himself to take care with whom he may deal. British traders will do well to give no credit, or at least very sparingly and cautiously, as the Siamese are wholly ignorant of that great mercantile virtue—punctuality, and are, besides, always very averse to part with money, once come into their possession.

The prohibition against the introduction of Opium, into the dominions of Siam, is of very ancient date, although, in some reigns, it was not so rigidly maintained, as it has been during the last five or six years. Turpin says, in his History of Siam, vol. 2d page 262, that Opium in Siam was positively contraband, and that the reigning King, in 1771, had sentenced to death several of his subjects, who had transgressed this law. The penalty of late years, has been forfeiture of the Opium, with a fine of eight times the weight in silver, for all Opium found with any person, and sometimes, particularly at Queda, and in the Southern Provinces of Siam, the boat, and the whole of the rest of the cargo or property of a trader, discovered introducing Opium, have been seized and confiscated. The clause regarding it, in the 10th Article of the Treaty, was intended, at the same time that the Siamese Ministers prohibited the introduction of Opium, to fix the penalty of disobedience, and on as low a scale as possible. Although we learn that Opium may be easily introduced and sold at Bangkok, we cannot recommend any British trader to subject himself to the risk and personal inconvenience of conveying such a commodity there.

The Siamese Ministers had been in the practice of opening all English letters that came into their possession, and some dispatches of the Envoy, before his arrival at Bangkok, were so treated. Strong representations were made of the disgrace and heinousness of such a practice, and the terms of the 11th Article, are as far as the Siamese Ministers could be persuaded to acquiesce in this point. They took care to reserve to themselves the power of still opening the letters of all Asiatic subjects of the British Government, on the plea that the subjects of Ava might endeavour to transmit incendiary letters into Siam, through our territories on the coast of Tenasserim.

The original Siamese in the 10th, as well as in the 13th Article of the Treaty, mentions that "*Khek*" and "*Cheen*," or Chinese only, shall be allowed to travel into the interior of the Siamese territories from our possessions on the coast of Tenasserim and to the Eastward. "*Khek*" is, literally, a foreigner, but it is a term generally applied to Malays, and natives of Hindoostan, who are not descendants of Europeans. The Burmese are called *Phoma*," the Peguers "*Mon*," the Chinese "*Cheen*," or "*Chek*," and Europeans, generally, *Frang*, distinguishing the English by "*Angkrit*," the Portugueze, "*Portukis*," and the Dutch "*Holanda*." The *Americans* are "*Merican*," and all Native Christians are termed "*Portukis*." "*Khek*" and "*Cheen*," of the original, have, therefore, been translated into "Asiatic subjects of the British Government," not being Burmese, Peguers, or descendants of Europeans." The Siamese negotiators declared, that the standing Laws of Siam, prohibiting Burmese or Peguers being admitted into the Siamese territories, could not, for the present, be altered, and that as a great portion of the Burman country still belongs to Ava, the inhabitants of which might try to gain admission into Siam, with our Burmese subjects, or under pretence of being such, it was necessary that no person should be admitted into the Siamese dominions, from our Burmese conquests, without being furnished with Certificates or Passports. The Siamese Negotiators, also, could not be prevailed upon to admit Europeans or descendants of Europeans, into the interior of the Siamese dominions. They have an idea, that the object of such persons visiting the interior, would be only to ascertain routes, and make Maps for purposes of future hostility. and the Mission found it impossible, at present, to remove this jealousy and suspicion. But, after all, the overland trade, between our possessions and the Siamese dominions, will be chiefly conducted, as it has always been, by Chinese, Malays and Natives of the coast of Coromandel, in the hands of which last-mentioned race, the ancient commerce between Mergui and Siam, was so extensive and flourishing. All British subjects, without exception, may, of course, proceed by sea, to any Siamese port.

With respect to the 1st Article of the Commercial Agreement, we may observe, that the Siamese Government, like many others, reserves to itself the power of prohibiting the exportation of grain, and importation of fire-arms. By the present laws of Siam, no vessel can export Paddy or Rice, without a special licence, and the Siamese Negotiators, although they expressed their readiness, in seasons of plenty, to permit British, as well as Chinese traders to export supplies of grain, still desired that the clause in this Article should be expressed as it is, in order to prevent British vessels from coming to Siam, for the sole purpose of trading in grain, or from claiming a right to export it.

The *data* on which the consolidated duty was fixed, have already been shown. A Siamese fathom measures 6 feet 6 inches of English measure, and a Siamese Tical, as assayed lately at the Calcutta Mint, is worth one Sicca Rupee, about three Annas and a half. The Sicca Rupee is not current in Siam, but the Spanish Dollar is very readily received by the Public Officers, who have allowed sometimes the Commanders of American vessels, to disburse their Port Charges, at the rates of 8 *Selungs*, or 2 *Ticals*, per Dollar, instead of at the usual market rate of 6½ *Selungs*. The Siamese officers measure a vessel inside, between decks, at what they consider, often erroneously, to be the broadest part. The space between the lining and outer plank of the vessel is included, and if the measure cannot be introduced there, an allowance is made for it.

The 2nd Article of the Commercial Agreement, details the rules required to be observed upon the first arrival of a vessel in Siam. Every Government has, of course, a right to define the terms upon which it will admit vessels into its ports, and particularly as far as its capital. The Siamese Government is extremely anxious to prevent any vessel crossing the bar, until full information be received at the capital of her size, character and object, and few matters can give so much discontent and dissatisfaction to the Siamese officers, as a vessel crossing the bar at once, and reporting her own arrival at Paknam. The navigation over the bar is not very difficult, and the Commander of the American Ship, *Liverpool Packet*, found a Chinese fisherman to engage to pilot his vessel over it. This man was, immediately after, seized, and he has not been since heard of. It is therefore particularly recommended to Commanders of English vessels, who do not desire to be subjected to inconvenience or difficulty in their future commercial transactions at Bangkok, to conform as strictly as possible, in the first instance, to the Port Regulations, set down in this Commercial Agreement, which are no more than what have always been in force.

The 3rd Article of the Commercial Agreement enforces the regulation, by which a vessel is obliged to land her guns at the mouth of the River; a regulation which must have been introduced at the time the French Detachments were driven out of Siam. M. Chaumont mentions having been saluted by the guns of English and Dutch vessels lying above Bangkok, and of vessels at anchor off the old city of Yotia, having fired salutes in celebration of the coronation of the Kings of England and Portugal. La Loubere makes no mention of this regulation. The vessel in which Kæmpfer went to Siam, does not appear to have entered the River. But Captain Hamilton, who visited Siam in 1719, mentions his having been obliged to land and deposit his guns at Bangkok, before his vessel proceeded to the old capital Yothia. This custom is exacted by the Siamese, not only as a measure of precaution and safety, but as a security against a Commander leaving the port with any of the inhabitants of Siam, or without discharging the whole of his port charges and duties. It was tried, without success, to have the regulation limited to the delivery at Paknam, of all Powder on board of British vessels. Any urgent attempts to have the guns left on board would have served only to augment the suspicion and fears of the Siamese.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced at Bangkok, is the tedious and procrastinating manner in which the Siamese conduct business. They have no idea whatever of the value of time, and in no part of the world are the delays of office more vexatious. This point was urgently pressed on the notice of the Siamese Ministers, and a part of the 5th Article of the Commercial Agreement will, it is hoped, serve to remind the Phra K'hlang of the inconvenience of keeping a Commander of a British vessel waiting two or three days for his Port Clearance.

The 6th and last Article of the Commercial Agreement gave the Mission we are informed, a great deal of trouble. The Siamese Ministers, at first, proposed to render all British subjects, without exception, liable to capital punishment and whipping, for the commission of any offences with respect to which the Laws of Siam have prescribed such punishments. The Mission pointed out, that British subjects are entirely ignorant of the Laws of Siam, and possess no means of acquiring a knowledge of them; that it would be much better to express in this Article for what offences they should suffer death; and that it was not our custom to whip the Commanders of ships, their officers or Merchants, but to punish them by levying a pecuniary fine upon them. The Minister, after some argument, agreed to render this Article more precise as to some of the penalties to which British subjects should be liable; but they then declared, that it did not provide for one offence, which, in the eyes of a Siamese, is of much greater magnitude than even murder—speaking dis-respectfully of His Majesty the King of Siam, a crime which is invariably punished with death. The Mission observed, that it did not possess the power of engaging, that British subjects should be liable to capital punishment for such an offence, and that it was improper to suppose, for a moment, that any person could speak disrespectfully of so great and enlightened a prince as the present monarch of Siam. After much discussion, this difficulty was overcome, and it was finally settled, that the Right Honorable the Governor General should particularly caution British subjects visiting Siam, not to show disrespect, in any manner, to the officers of Siam. It appears, that British subjects, who have hitherto, visited Bangkok, have found it extremely difficult to restrain the expression of their opinions, respecting the conduct and character of the offi-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH APRIL 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

cers and people of Siam. Yet moderation and forbearance, on the part of a British trader, desirous of making a profitable adventure to Bangkok, are indispensable; for the Siamese officers are vexed and hurt by contemptuous and intemperate language, in the same proportion as their conduct is ever provoking it. We beg to refer, here, to the account given by Captain Hamilton, of his narrow escape from forfeiture of life, and of the whole of his vessel and property, upon a charge of having only said, that "the King of Siam had been imposed upon;" an expression, which was declared to be *high treason*.

Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. Calcutta, March 15.

On Saturday, the arrival of the *Surma*, gun-boat, from Tenasserim, was announced, bringing round Lieutenant Ware, Aid-de-Camp to General Sir A. Campbell, with dispatches, dated the 19th and 20th of February.

By this opportunity, advices have been received of the utter discomfiture of the Taliens. In the end of January and beginning of February, considerable re-inforcements joined the Burman garrison of Rangoon, and on the 2d, the Burmese moved out of their lines, above 3000 strong, against the posts occupied by the Peguers in the immediate vicinity. A brisk firing was kept up throughout the day, and the Burmans remained during the night on the ground. On the morning of the 3d, they were joined by every disposable man from the stockade, and renewed the attack. After two hours firing, a body of about 1000, advanced to the head quarters of the enemy, who immediately fled towards Puzendong, and were pursued by the Burmans. Two other parties of Taliens, one near the north-east angle of the stockade, and another, at a ruined Pagoda below Rangoon, were also attacked and driven to their boats. Very little loss is said to have been sustained by their party, the Talieus having had fourteen killed and four taken prisoners, the latter were beheaded: the Burmese had eight killed and ten wounded.

On the 5th, the Burmese followed up their success, sending out a force of 20 war boats against the Pegu flotilla, which did not await their approach, but fled with great precipitancy towards Syriam. The district of Dalla was again in the hands of the Burmese. A vast number of the Peguers had crossed the Saluen, and sought refuge in the newly acquired territority, the number that had arrived was estimated at from 15 to 20,000, and it was supposed that nearly the whole of the Syriam population would speedily follow.

An embassy to the Supreme Government had been despatched by the Court of Ava, and the Envoys had reached Rangoon: it was believed that they were to come round in the Bark *David Malcolm*. The mission consists of individuals, both men of respectability: one has been in Bengal before, during the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, the other was one of the Deputies at Yandabo. One object of the Mission is understood, to be, to solicit some extension of the periods stipulated for the payment of the 3rd, and 4th instalments.

We understand that the British Merchants of Rangoon, have been thrown into some alarm, by the grant of a monopoly of the exportable produce of the Burman kingdom, to a Mr. Manook, an Armenian, in liquidation of his demands upon the Government of Ava. The order of the King in his favour, however, had not been acted upon, at the date of the last advices.

The Right Honorable the Vice-President, accompanied by the Honorable W. B. Bayley, Esq., Commodore Hayes, Colonel Cotton, and several Civil and Military Officers, proceeded down the river, on Saturday, in the *Enterprise*, Steam Vessel, the engines of which have lately undergone a thorough repair. The party left Chandpal Ghat at 10 o'clock, went down to Fulta, where they remained about half an hour, and came back to town by six in the evening. A trial of speed took place between the *Enterprise* and *Ganges*, in which the latter was distanced.

Bengal Club.—The following Gentlemen have been added to the list of Original Members, since our last.

Lieutenant W. Dickson, Engineers.
Mr. W. Melville.
Mr. W. F. Fergusson.
Mr. W. Patrick.
Mr. G. C. Cheap, Civil Service.
Mr. C. Rennie, Surgeon, 8th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. Gilbert, Ramgurh Corps.
Captain Johnston, H. C. Ship *Enterprise*.
Captain H. Playfair, Artillery.
Lieutenant M. G. White, 66th Regiment.

Calcutta Gov. Gaz. March 19.

The *John Bull* has resumed his own peculiar or nonsense style, which, since the 1st of January, last, he has been endeavouring to drop: on Saturday he published a long paragraph announcing "that the privileges which Ladies in India derive by *birth on their own part* or from marriage and which in this society lately received a shock, from the privileges of *office*, have been reinstated in their proper place."

On which the *Bengal Chronicle* of yesterday, makes the following remarks:—

"The Court of Directors being memorialized on the subject by several of their servants interested in the question, have it seems decided some knotty points relating to precedence of ladies which were warmly mooted sometime ago. According to their decision which we give on the authority of the Bull who professes to have *seen it* "All ladies who are entitled to precedence in England, whether by BIRTH or MARRIAGE, retain it in India;" this does not however affect the precedence of wives of Members of Council who take rank according to the rank of their Husbands in the service. This may settle the question, for aught we know or care; official precedency in the case of men has not been thought below the dignity of Parliament, and the rank of Members of Council and so forth has been fixed by the legislature, but this we presume has been done for political reasons. The rank of ladies is another affair, the Court of Directors may fix the rank of the wives of their own servants, but out of the service they have no kind of right to assume the prerogative of the Crown and become the dispensers of honor—and therefore their decision as it is called, leaves the question just where it found it, as to all persons who are not employed by the Company.

"As to the regulation, we should imagine, that a simple announcement of it would be enough for most people, The Bull however, makes it a peg on which to hang a leading article of more than a column—the drift of which as far as we can make it out, is to prove that good for nothing fellows or blockheads, if they have title or rank, ought to walk down stairs before their *betters* in every thing else; which opinion he solemnly puts forth in this choice specimen of style and construction. "It were indeed *to* be *radical to* an extent, *to* which *we* are not prepared *to* proceed *to* say, that there ought *to* exist no *rank* but what moral worth and intellectual talent bestow, and no *precedence*, but what the successful display of active virtue confers!!"

"Intellectual talents! happy phrase! would it be great treason to write this man down a solemn ass? We leave him to settle the question of rank and precedence with the *radical* Pope, who discussed it in the days when the *literal* philosophy, and freedom from established distinction of whatever nature," which the *veteran* twaddles about, had never been heard of: we give him benefit of the quotation—

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow,
The rest is nought but leather and prunella."

Bengal Hurkaru, March 19.

The *John Bull* states that Runjeet Singh is again ill, and that Doctor Murray has been sent to attend his Highness.

The *Government Gazette* states, that it is proposed to construct a new road from Chittagong to Aykiab, and that it is anticipated sufficient progress will be made in this useful work before the rains, to enable the dawk to be conveyed by this route. The merit of discovering and pointing out the facilities of this new line of road is ascribed to Lieutenant M. G. White, who it is stated, submitted it to the Commissioners of Arracan, for the consideration of Government. It is to be hoped that the service thus rendered by this Officer, will be duly recognized and rewarded.

[TRANSLATIONS FROM NATIVE PAPERS.]

DANCERS OF THE HORI.—The festival of *Hori* is observed with great pomp and ostentation amongst all classes of people throughout the Upper Provinces of Hindostan; but the good and the respectable seldom venture out of their own compounds. That mode of festivity seems to have been introduced in this city, especially at the Burrabazar, (where the inhabitants are mostly up country people.) and its vicinity, to the great annoyance and danger of the passengers and the people at large, so much so, that it is no wonder, that the cruel behaviour or ill-treatment of the votaries of this festival sometimes occasions bloodshed and loss of lives.

To corroborate the above statement, we briefly describe the main parts of the treatment experienced by the people from the performers of the *Hori*:

During seven or eight days successively, (from the 11th to the 16th day of the moon's age in Falgoon,) the *Hori* men make it a constant practice to spoil with a nasty dye discharged through a syringe, the cloths, and perhaps injure the persons of the male and female passengers, whether respectable or otherwise, and abuse the latter with foul language and throw nuisances against them; some force a dye impression on the back clothes of women. If any of the sufferers are provoked they fall over them, drag them or put strings of dirty shoes round their necks. An affray ensues of course, when any of the sufferers makes an opposition—some think this a fit opportunity of revenging themselves on their adversaries, by whom they might have been previously annoyed.

At the festival of Mohurram, in which the mussulmen are very apt to maltreat Hindoos and create disturbances, the Police have made it, very judiciously, a rule to place sepoys at those parts of the streets, which the Mussulmen often frequent on those Holidays, for the purpose of taking sticks and other offensive weapons from the people's hands and prevent their picking quarrels. It is therefore hoped, that the worthy Magistrates will think it proper to adopt like measures during the continuance of the Hori festival, in order to keep the Peace, and prevent injuries being done to, the passengers and the people at large. It may also be prohibited, that no person would abuse men and women who are strangers to them: and enjoined that they should play the Hori at home with their friends and relatives within their own compounds and not in the public streets to the annoyance of strangers.

We hope also, that the authority who has the power vested in him, will follow the same example.—*Ooduntu Martundu, March 13.*

Most of our readers will recollect that about a year ago the Duke of Buckingham was confidently talked of, as the successor to our present Governor General, whose intended recal was at the same time announced by several of the Calcutta papers. As such great events are usually involved in suitable mystery, we had then no means of tracing the report, but it was repeated from so many quarters, that there was good reason to believe it to be not unfounded. The *Oriental Herald* of October asserts that the appointment of the Duke of Buckingham actually received the approbation of the King individually, of the ministers generally, and of a sufficient number of the Court of Directors to render its confirmation certain. It was supposed to be particularly gratifying to Mr. Wynn, who is said accordingly to have encouraged both his colleagues to grant, and his noble relative to accept the office, as likely to prove beneficial both to his health, his fortune and his fame. But when the appointment was considered certain, an alarm was excited in Leadenhall Street, as to the *unconstitutional* influence that would be acquired by the union of two near relations in offices, one of which ought to be a check upon the other, or in other words that the Noble Duke, and the President of the Board of Controul would thus obtain too large a share of the loaves and fishes.

The objection was pressed and the alternative at length proposed, of a resignation of his seat at the Board of Control by the one, or the relinquishment of the expected appointment by the other. The *Herald* adds that had the Speakership of the House of Commons been attainable, the resignation would have been chiefly assented to, but as that office was inaccessible the sacrifice of present emoluments for uncertain honors was thought too great, and therefore the Duke resigned his pretensions and his hopes, the President of the Board of controul retaining his place and his power. This *exposé* may account for the sudden change of opinion which took place in the Court of Directors after the Governor General's recal had been determined on, and publicly announced, at least in Calcutta, though the existence of such an intention was denied by the Directors in answer to the questions of Sir Charles Forbes and Mr. Hume, and as appears by a quotation in the *Herald*, still continues to be denied by the Ministerial papers.

Bengal Hurkaru.

Madras.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMEMT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, March 28.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees . . 27 *Premium*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees. . . . . 25 *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees. ¾ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees. . . . . 2¾ *Discount*

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant Colonel Morison, C. B. Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Mr. J. A. Casamajor, Resident at Mysoor.

Captain Thomas Watson, Assistant to the Resident at Mysoor.

Mr. F. F. Clementson, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr. W. C. Ogilvie, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam.

The Reverend H. Harper, Military Chaplain at Bellary.

FORTY-FIRST MADRAS

GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

First Day's Drawing of the Second Class; Saturday, March 24, 1827.

Nos. 1557 1600 3020 Prizes of 2000 Rupees each.

Nos. 686 1664 3022 3887 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 32 78 159 201 315 560 583 694 750 804 856 942 1298 1301 1390 1842 1961 2470 2526 2771 2797 2951 2963 3098 3128 3164 3310 3411 3472 3626 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 150 Rupees each.

128	148	166	214	218	233	283
333	374	415	439	528	555	576
669	703	773	808	812	823	824
847	853	894	921	963	1059	1076
1096	1113	1163	1179	1201	1227	1236	1266
1331	1379	1482	1490	1594	1684	1687	1742
1771	1774	1827	1841	1955	1976	1983	1997
2034	2036	2060	2081	2086	2090	2157	2168
2208	2256	2265	2322	2334	2344	2356	2360
2424	2434	2435	2466	2525	2542	2570	2579
2607	2651	2718	2719	2807	2822	2850	2861
2910	2933	2934	3006	3030	3049	3189	3214
3289	3293	3343	3392	3401	3454	3473	3493
3539	3564	3569	3614	3621	3659	3699	3798
3809	3818	3842	3917	3937	3982.		

The London Papers state that, it is currently reported in the high Military Circles that an arrangement is about to take place, very acceptable to the Army, shewing the Commander-in Chief's generous disposition to its interests, whilst he recommends a reward for past services to the needy, but meritorious Officers who cannot get on by purchase.

The outlines of the plan, appear to be that, in time of peace, for the sake of Regimental duty, the Brevet is not to go any further down than the Lieutenant Colonels; but that in the other ranks there is to be a promotion (as recently) on the half-pay, viz. Subalterns having served 15 years or upwards (and *nine* as Lieutenants) to be Captains—Captains 21 years and upwards (and *seven* as Captains) to be Majors—and Majors serving 25 years and upwards (*five* as Majors) to be Lieutenant Colonels in the halfpay, from which they are to be re-placed in the Service by those young and active Officers lately promoted, amongst whom the Field Officers are generally those who have been Captains or Subalterns in the late War. Thus old Officers rusting in the Service, will be promoted on the half-pay, from which the Army will receive the young but experienced Field Officers now lounging about the streets and taverns.

The design for the new United Service Club House, which is to be erected on a part of the site of the Palace in Pall-mall, is understood to be of the most elegant description, and His Majesty has graciously intimated his intention of presenting the beautiful Portico, which forms the grand entrance, to the Members of the Club.

Mr. TINDAL, the new Solicitor General took his seat within the bar, on the 17th October, in the Court of King's Bench.

SIR JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, took his seat in the Roll's Court on the 3d November, for the first time since his appointment to the situation of Master of the Rolls.

It is said a greater number of Petitions against the return of Members to serve in the New Parliament are expected to be presented to the House of Commons after its meeting, than at any period for the last forty years, after a General Election.

It is supposed that the time allowed for bringing in Private Bills will be much earlier than when the Session commences after Christmas, and in all probability some of the Committees on contested Elections will be appointed to sit so late that they will not be enabled to make their report, until the Sessions of 1828. The Petitions complaining of double returns will be the last taken into consideration. It may be necessary to observe, that any Peer voting without taking the customary oath at the commencement of a new Parliament, is subject to the forfeiture of all his property. The omission occurred twice within a few years; but when the mistake was discovered a bill of indemnity was brought in, which was permitted to pass with all possible dispatch.

Govt. Gaz. March 29.

The Brig *Highland Chief*, Captain C. W. Eaton, from Calcutta the 27th February, and Coringa the 21st Instant, anchored in the roads on Thursday.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Eaton, and C. Eaton, Esq., Master Attendant at Coringa.

The departures have been the Ship *Lady Blackwood*, Captain Lamb, for Colombo; and the *John*, Captain Freeman, for Calcutta.

The homeward-bound Ship *Rockingham*, Capt. Fotheringham, will sail about the 7th Proximo—the *Atlas*, is expected to sail about the same time.

Sir Walter Scott dined at Windsor with the King, on the same day that Mr. Canning, at the Tuileries, sat down to the Table of the King of France.

At Monte Video, a dispute had arisen between the British Consul, Mr. Hood, and the Brazilian Admiral. The latter had ordered the British emigrants, destined for Buenos Ayres, who had detained at Monte Video, to be sent to Brazil, as citizens of the Argentine Republic with which his Government was at war. This the Consul resisted on the ground that they were still British subjects, who could never renounce their allegiance under any circumstances.

Frankfort Papers received in London mention, upon the authority of advices from Trieste, October 14, that the Acropolis of Athens had surrendered to the Seraskier.

Mad. Gaz. March 31.

Europe.

Our readers are aware, that the Crown some time ago issued a Commission of Inquiry and Improvement, embracing not only the University of Edinburgh, but all the other Colleges of Scotland. The names of the Commissioners are as follow:

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, Chancellor of the College of St. Andrews.
His Grace the Duke of Montrose, Chancellor of the College of Glasgow.
His Grace the Duke of Gordon, Chancellor of King's College, Aberdeen.
Most Noble the Marquis of Huntly, Chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen.
Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.
Right Hon. the Earl of Roseberry.
Right Hon. Lord Binning.
Right Hon. the Lord President of the Court of Session.
Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.
Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland.
Right Hon. the Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court.
The Hon. Lord Pitmilly.
The Hon. Lord Gillies.
The Hon. Baron Hume.
The Solicitor-General of Scotland.
The Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.
Dr. Taylor, Moderator of the General Assembly.

In the *Scotsman* several letters have appeared, addressed to Mr. Peel, containing useful suggestions and important information respecting the University, as well as strictures on the Commission. The gentlemen composing it, such of our readers, as are interested in the subject will observe, are nineteen in number, and all men in official situations, excepting the Earl of Roseberry and Lord Binning. A Board worse adapted for probing the abuses and reforming the interior economy of the Scottish Universities, our cotemporary contends, could scarcely be contrived. In the first place, it is too numerous. It ought to have been composed of three or four working men, paid for their trouble, and directed to visit each University in succession,—to cite professors, librarians, officers and *students* before them, to open their ears to all complaints, and to inquire minutely into all alleged grievances. Are the persons appointed, those likely to enter into such minute inquiries, or to take the trouble of sifting complex details? Surely not. All of them have other, and we doubt not, in their own estimation, more important business to attend and some of them are members of half the public Boards in Scotland. They will therefore, it may be anticipated depute their duty either to some one of their number, who may happen to be the least fit for it, or to some underling, who may be appointed clerk by way of a job for himself. In either case the business will be badly done. The clerk will look no further than to please commissioners above him. If the trouble of examination is taken by an individual member of the board, our cotemporary does not think there is one in the list who has the searching active spirit which the duty requires. All circumstances considered, it would be as idle to expect a frank, full, and fearless report, as in the instance of the Chancery Commission, composed for the most part of the Lord Chancellor's personal friends. Nor are the objections to the persons who compose the Board, it would appear less strongly grounded than those that hold as to its constitution. Four to them are Chancellors of Colleges, and have of course an interest in screening the faults of the bodies to which they belong; and for fifths of the entire commission are notoriously, according to the *Scotsman*, (who has the best opportunities of being assured on such a subject, we should imagine,) of that class of persons who are 'friends to things as they are,' and always unwilling to admit that any thing can be wrong in existing institutions. The fair intentions of the Commissioners are not questioned, but their habitual opinions are well known. They are anti-reformers in general, and a thorough reform can hardly be expected from such men. Lord Melville, the Duke of Montrose, Duke of Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Binning, the Lords Presidents, Justice Clerk, Chief Baron, and Chief Commissioner, the Lord Advocate, and the Solicitor-General, are the very men who, it is said, have filled the University with their friends and dependants, and from the claims of these upon them, have they not a strong interest in sheltering every abuse which may operate in the professor's favor.

Be that as it may, it appears that about the beginning of September the Board of Commissioners commenced operations. At a meeting of the Town Council, a letter was read from the Earl of Aberdeen, transmitting, in behalf of the Royal Commissioners, a list of eleven queries, to which they required answers from the Town Council. The information wanted, related chiefly to the charter of erection, the regulations enacted by the Town Council for the government of the university, and is funds and property. The Senatur Academicus had also received a paper containing 75 queris, to which answers were required in a fortnight.

The Town Council, in the course of their proceedings, gave a flourish about their anxiety to afford the fullest information; and that they had nothing to fear, neither themselves nor their predecessors, from the strictest investigation, and so forth, This professed anxiety to afford information is hardly consistent with the fact that the Town Council have in their hands funds, consisting of what are called mortifications, &c. belonging to the University, respecting which no account has been rendered for half a century.

There are sinecures and superfluous appointments (originally *jobs*) in the University, which, it is to be hoped, will be looked after by the Commissioners; but as a reform might be perjudicial to their own adherents benefiting by these situations, we fear nothing will be done concerning them. Old superannuated men too, it is asserted by a writer in the *Scotsman*, are suffered to retain their chairs, "after their mental powers have completely failed, and when instead of intelligent instructors they have become objects of ridicule or contempt to the students." Of the truth of this assertion, we could adduce an instance or two, but it would be invidious. Why should not such men be pensioned in some way, instead of retaining their situations to the serious injury of all, save themselves?

It appears that some time ago (about a year and a half,) a memorial was presented to Lord Liverpool, containing a proposal to endow a chair of political economy in the University, at the private expence of some of the applicants, the power to appoint the Professors being vested exclusively in the Crown. It was was signed, among others, by twelve Professors, six Judges, &c. Yet, notwithstanding the reasonableness of the request, the necessity for instruction in the science itself, and the respectability of the subscribers, up to this day the memorial has been unsuccessfull; and yet, on the application of a single individual, a chair of political economy was established at Oxford. We are aware that political economy is not a favourite science with a certain set of politicians; nor is it impossible that the memorial allinded to, has been counteracted by some influential men of that set, and that shuffling and petty intrigue have been at work for that purpose.

Without any disparagement to the other branches of education taught there, it will, we imagine, be readily allowed, that to the excellence of its medical school hitherto, and to the acquirements and reputation of the Munroes, Cullen, Black, the Gregorys, &c. the Edinburgh University owes its chief celebrity. Its best days, it is to be feared, (as a medical school at least) have passed away; and this is, we believe, mainly attributable to the almost insuperable difficulties that now lie in the way of the student, in acquiring a due knowledge of that branch of science upon which the practice of medicine is founded—Anatomy. Unless some thing is done to facilitate the study of anatomy, we may expect to hear of a further decline in the character of the Medical School of Edinburgh, and our youth, instead of studying in its class rooms, will, as before it obtained its reputation, flock to the Continental universities, where the opportunities of acquiring anatomical knowledge are more favorable, and the means more within the reach of those whose finances can ill afford the calls that an Edinburgh education of the present day makes upon them.

(From the Etoile.)

Paris Nov. 10.—"The news published by different Journals, with respect to the approaching departure from Brest of a number of French Consuls for the different States of South America, is destitute of foundation. None but mere commercial agents, without any political character, have yet been despatched to Mexico or Colombia. They have been presented at Mexico, and at Bogota, merely as delegates of Rear-Admiral Du Perre. Mr. Martin was received only as the simple Commissioner of French Commerce, who might present, in his name, to the Mexican Government, the representations of those who sent him; and afterwards appoint Sub-Commissioners in the different ports of the Republic. Mr. Martigny was received only in the same capacity at Bogota, and he has not even received permission to appoint Deputies in the ports of Colombia.

"We are informed, that a draft of a law, consisting of thirteen articles, upon Jury Trial, has been submitted, by the Keeper of the Seals, for the examination of the Council of States, and has received their unanimous approbation."

(From the Journal des Debates.)

Private Correspondence.

"*Lisbon, Oct.* 20.—"We have learned that M. de Neuman, Ancient Secretary of the Austrian Embassy at London, has been charged with an extraordinary mission to the Court of Rio Janeiro. Its object is to prevail on the Emperor Don Pedro to consent that the Queen Donna Maria da Gloria may come to Portugal before the period, which his Imperial Majesty had fixed upon for his abdication of the Crown of Portugal in favour of that Princess.

Letter from Naples announce that the Abbate Maio has discovered, in a collection belonging to the famous Abbey of St. Columbus di Bobbio, several valuable works of the most celebrated Latin Classics. The *Diario di Roma* which gives this intelligence, does not give any explanation either as to the names of the authors or the titles of the works.

Some of our contemporaries have, it appears (as a *jeu d'esprit*, we presume,) announced the getting up of a petition at Nottingham against Bachelors. The French Journalists, in their simplicity, have taken this account *au pied de lettre*. The following notice of it we copy from the *Etoile* of Saturday:—"A great number of petitions are in preparation in England to be presented to Parliament, which is immediately to meet.—Amongst the most singular is that of the young ladies of the county of Nottingham, who have met and signed an address, calling upon the Government of his Britannic Majesty to impose a tax upon all Bachelors of more than 25 years ago. Their object, they add, is to compel these egotist to enter into the holy bands of matrimony, and thus to accomplish the wise decrees of Providence."

"We have received by an extraordinary Courier, our correspondents from Lisbon to the 2d of November. In the first sitting of the Cortes, after the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Francis Manuel Trigozo, had announced in the name of her Royal Highness, that the Session of the Chambers was opened, and that each of the Chambers should meet on the 31st October, at nine o'clock in the morning, in the place appropriated for them; the President of the Chamber of Peers approached the throne, and presenting to her Royal Highness, the Missal which he held open, the Infanta pronounced before him, with a loud voice (the whole Court standing) the oath appointed by the 97th Article of the Constitutional Charter.

"Count d'Alva writes from his head quarters at Tavira, on the 26th October, that he entered that town, on the 24th, where he had been joined by the division of the Minister of War, who came from Castro Marim. The heads of the insurrection have been arrested, and are about to be given up to the laws. Amongst the number of those who deserted to Spain, was the Governor of Villa Real, who caused all the artillery of that place to be spiked before he left it.

"The Minister of War himself writes, that the Portuguese Refugees have been sent by the Spanish Authorities of Ayamonte towards Ecija, in Andalush. The Battalion of the 7th Regiment of Chasseurs, which deserted from Chaves with a detachment of cavalry, have marched upon Ginco, in Galicia.

"The first sitting of the Chamber of Peers, took place yesterday, at half past ten in the morning. At the request of the Chamber, the Duke de Cadaval, the President, nominated as Secretaries, the Marquis de Tancos and the Count de Mesquitella. When their appointments were being approved, the Count d'Arcos, asked if the Marquis de Caves, ci-devant Count d'Amarante was to be considered as a Peer of the realm? The President answered, that, that nobleman had not presented his claims. The Marquis de Vakos declared, that he would not recognize him. The Chamber came to no resolution on the subject. The President proposed, and the Chamber adopted, the following formula of an oath:—'I swear upon the Holy Evangelists, faithfully to fulfil the obligations of a Peer of the realm, to maintain the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, the integrity of the Kingdom; and to observe, and cause to be observed, as much as in me may be, the Constitutional Charter of the 29th of April, 1826; to be faithful to the King and to the country, and to labour for the general good of the nation.

"The Count De Sanpayo presided, by virtue of his age, in the Chamber of Deputies. After the returns were verified, the President proposed to adjourn the Chambers to the 2d November, at nine o'clock in the morning which was adopted, notwithstanding some opposition, on account of All Soul's Day.

"They will proceed, at that sitting, to the election of a President.

"Paris, Nov. 19.—"Our Nuremberg Correspondent states that, independent of a division of infantry, and 20,000 Cossacks, who marched at the first news of the Persian invasion, several other corps of the first army, under the orders of General Sacken put themselves in motion to march to the theatre of war.

"The watch of M. Pellegrini has been recovered. It was a person named Pelletier who got possession of it, at the corner of the Rue Tait Bout, and who pledged it at the Mont de Piété. This man having fallen into the hands of the police, has made, in is said, some important communications, He was recognised by Pellegrini.

French Funds, Nov. 13.—Five per Cents. 99f. 90c.; three per Cents. 71f. 30c.; Rentes de Naples, 79f. 5c.; Spanish Loan 54f.

Nov. 14.—Five per Cents. 99f. 90; three per Cents. 71f. 60c.; Rentes de Naples, 79f. 65.; Spanish Loan, 53f.

City, Thursday Evening, Nov. 16.—The English Funds have still further improved to-day. Consols for the Account opened at 83⅜, declined to 83¼, and afterward advanced 83⅜, ½, at which price they closed, and 83⅜ for Money. Exchequer Bills from 22s. to 25s. pm; India Bonds, 40s. pm.

In the Foreign Market Mexican and Colombian Bonds continue to be the chief stocks for speculation, although there have been considerable transactions in them, the fluctuations have not been great. Colombian Bonds have been done at 41⅜, and left off at 42. Mexican have varied from 68½, to 67½, and closed at 68 to 68¼, for the account. Portuguese Bonds have very much improved, leaving off at 79⅜; Russian 87; Spanish 12¾. Greek Bonds have experienced a further advance to-day of 1 per cent., the closing price is 18⅝ for the account; French Rentes 5 per cent. 71f. 72c.; Exchange 25f. 60c.

In Shares very little has been doing; Anglo Mexican 3 5 dis.; Brazilian 14 pm.; General Mining Association 1 dis.; Tlalpuxahua 50 pm.; United Mexican 11 ½ dis.

London, Nov. 13.—Yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, Sir Walter Scott, in company with a gentleman, passed along Charing Cross, and entered the Admiralty Office with his friend. Sir Walter appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

A Letter from the Greek Agent at New York dated the 7th October 1826, states that the large Frigate destined for Greece, was provisioned, fully manned, and only waited a wind to proceed to Sea.

Love and Suicide.—The following rather interesting story is taken from a French Paper of Wednesday:—

Stutgard, Sept. 11.—On the 9th a young man and woman arrived here by a coach from Carlsruhe, and alighted at one of our inns.

They passed the whole of the next day here and at Canstadt, and ordered the coachman to be ready on the afternoon of the 11th.—The coachman having waited more than an hour went up stairs to ask instructions.—To the questions that he put, the young man answered that he might come in. The door, however, was bolted on the inside, and barricaded also with a chest of drawers. After he had got in through another room, the young woman was found lying insensible on the bed, bathed in here blood,—and the young man was leaning against the wall of the apartment with blood streaming from his mouth.—They had attempted (it would appear) to commit suicide, and had put a number of ball shot into two small pocket pistols for that purpose; but the charge was so weak that most of the shot remained in the barrel. The unfortunate pair were carried to the hospital. The young woman is severely wounded; she can with difficulty utter some unintelligible words, and is considered to be in a very dangerous state. The condition of the young man is more favorable, and he speaks distinctly. The following are the particulars which have come to our knowledge. The young man's name is M——. He is twenty-four years of age. Was born at L——, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and acted as Surgeon at the Hospital of Carlsruhe. The young woman's name is Caroline B——, she was born at S——, in Alsace. The motives which induced them to attempt suicide are but imperfectly known. They left Carlsruhe on the 8th, and when here they did not live in a very economical manner, although they had no money, not even sufficient to pay their bill.

September 30.

Turkey.

On the attempts to introduce European discipline.

The first attempt to introduce European discipline was made, as is well known, by the Sultan Selim. The nucleus of the force which he endeavoured to establish, and which was termed *Nizam-gedittes*, or soldiers of the New Regulations, was formed of the wrecks of the garrison which so bravely defended *St. Jean d' Acre*. When this new corps took the field in Bulgaria and Romelia, for the suppression of the numerous banditti that infested those provinces, their superiority over the Janissaries was speedily seen. They beat the mountaineers in numerous conflicts, routed them effectually, and finished, in two short months, a task, to which the Janissaries, backed by the household troops of the Pachas, Sanjacks, and Ayans, had never been found equal. Such wonderful success rendered the advantage of the European discipline indisputable. The *Nizam-gedittes* were handsomely remunerated; and means were adopted for augmenting their number, by a kind of proscription, principally for the purpose of curbing the turbulent Janissaries. The jealousies, however, of the latter, and the prejudices of the people, aroused so general a fermentation, that the order of the Sultan could not be executed. Successively attacked by the Janissaries, the Oulemas, the Yamacks, and the Topschis, the unfortunate *Nizam-gedittes* suffered the fate of all establishments made inopportunely. Selim was, in 1807, obliged to suppress them, after having witnessed, with his own eyes, the massacre of all those Ministers and Counsellors who were suspected of being their partizans. An affecting instance of devoted attachment is recorded among the bloody scenes that occurred at that period. The populace and the Janissaries were exceedingly clamorous for the head of the Bostandji-Baschi; and the courtiers, who saw no other method of appeasing their fury, advised the Sultan to comply with their demands. That monarch, however, refused to give way, either to the threats from without, or the entreaties from within, until the unhappy man, who knew his fate inevitable, fell at the feet of his master, and begged him to give him up for the sake of public tranquility. "Since thou also consentest to this melancholy sacrifice, my son," said Selim, covering his face with his hands, "be it so; and may the blessing of Heaven accompany it!" In an instant the head of the poor Bostandji was struck from his shoulders, and thrown out to the mutineers by a loop hole of that gate which the Turks denominate the Sublime. This sacrifice, however, was not sufficient; for next day Selim was deposed by his subjects the insolence of whose demands was augmented by his compliance. The Grand Mufti, who alone is not punishable capitally, was next day commissioned to inform his Royal Master that, agreeably to what the Janissaries and Oulemas termed the will of the people, he had ceased to reign. Mustapha was immediately proclaimed, and his proclamation was the of the dispertion of the *Nezam-gedittes*. Their barracks were plundered, and the object of the institution was abandouned untill the succeeding year, when Mahmaud, the present Sultan,

mounted the throne. The famous Mustapha Bairactar was then Vizier. He had perceived, in his last campaign with the Russians, the advantages inseparable from European tactics, and, in order to compose a regular army, he began by attempting to introduce reform among the Janissaries themselves, and several companies of *Seymens*, that is, Select soldiers, were immediately formed. The whole of the dignitaries of the empire, and every enlightened Turk, applauded this measure. It was a matter of general acknowledgment that the Janissaries, whose power was supreme in disposing of the Crown, were utterly unfit for the task of defending it against assault of a vigorous and active enemy. Unfortunately Bairactar, of all men, was least adapted for gaining proselytes to his own plans. Instead of alluring over the Janissaries, who came to offer themselves to be enrolled among the Select soldiers, by presents and caresses, he treated them with the most insufferable arrogance, refused them all peculiar privileges, and acted, upon the whole, as if his wish had been to oppose, not to further the measures which he himself had recommended. The consequence was, that the new corps fell into speedy contempt. Bairactar, after rendering himself detested by all, was murdered in one of the most serious insurrections of which Constantinople afforded an example; the *Seymens* were abolished, as the *Nizam-gedittes* had been before them; and, up to the period of the late revolution, the discipline of the Franks seemed for ever renounced, and an anathema was even pronounced against all those who should propose the revival of any plan for its adoption.

University Commission.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY

SIR—I observe in the Scotsman newspaper of the 27th instant, a letter, under the signature of Z, addressed to the Right Honourable Robert Peel, M. P. for Oxford, &c. upon the subject of the University Commission.

The professed object of the writer is to give information to the Honourable Gentleman, and to the public, with respect to the acts of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland.

It is undoubtedly most desirable that the public should, in proper time, be put in possession of every information upon this important subject and they will lie under infinite obligation to Z, or to any one else, who will take the trouble of bringing the whole matter *fairly* and fully before them.

I take the liberty, however, through the means of your paper, Mr. Editor, of hinting to Z, and to the Editor of the Scotsman, that it is highly necessary and proper, that the person who affects to inform the public upon this or upon any other subject, should take some little trouble previously in procuring information for himself. By this means he will be likely to avoid the error of unjustly and injuriously attributing, to individuals or to public bodies, motives of action which they must most indignantly disclaim; an error in which I am sorry to find that Z has fallen upon the present occasion, from ignorance, it is to be hoped, of the real state of the facts.

I trust you will allow me to avail myself of your columns, to remove, by a plain statement of facts, the aspersions which seem to me to have been thus ignorantly thrown upon the conduct and motives of action of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, Patrons of this University.

It is stated by Z, "that the Senatus Academicus have proposed to refer all matters in dispute between them and the Town Council, the *Patrons of the University, to the decision of the* Commission. But, to the surprise of every one who judges only from the surface of things, without attending to the concealed principles below, this fair and friendly proposal has, we hear, been contemptuously rejected—a proceeding which will throw the greatest obstacles in the way of inquiry and reform, and which will, in fact, prevent the Commission from coming to any decision with respect to the course of education that ought to be prescribed for students qualifying themselves for degrees."

The accuracy of the statement, that such a proposal has been made by the Senatus Academicus, and refused by the Patrons, will not be called in question, though it is difficult to conjecture how Z should have been induced to believe that the offer had been "contemptuously rejected" On the contrary, it is understood by those who have any correct information upon the subject, that the refusal to accede to the proposal of the Senatus Academicus was made in the most respectful manner to that body, to whom the reasons of refusal were distinctly and fully stated; and, at the same time, with the utmost respect and deference to the Commissioners, who, the patrons had no reason to suppose, were informed of with the wish of the Senatus that such a reference should be made.

If Z was aware of the reasons of refusal, it would have been candid in him to have stated them to the public, to prevent the possibility of undue odium being attached to the Patrons, on account of this act, by those who were totally ignorant of the grounds of rejection; and if he did not know nor inquire what these were, there is too much reason to fear that he is one of those "who judge only from the surface of things."

It is right, however, since this matter has been brought before the public, that they should have an opportunity of knowing upon what grounds the Patrons are said to have found themselves bound, in the discharge of an important public duty, to decline the proposed reference to the Commissioners, of the subjects in dispute between them and the Senatus Academicus.

It is a matter of notoriety, that a difference of opinion has existed, for some time past, between the Senatus Academicus of this University and the Patrons, in regard to the rights and privileges vested by law in each of these bodies respectively and that this has formed the subject of protracted discussion between the parties.

In the course of the discussion, it was proposed by the Senatus Academicus that the Patrons should concur with them in an application to the King, to grant a royal visitation, for the purpose of deciding the disputes and differances which had taken place between them. In a business of this importance, the Patrons did not feel themselves entitled to act upon their own judgment, but applied for advice to three gentlemen eminently qualified to give it, by their great talents and high standing at the bar.

From these distinguished individuals opinions were received very strongly favourable to the claim of rights of the Patrons; and by all of them they were distinctly informed, that the questions at issue were purely legal, and could only be determined by the decision of a court of law. By the advice of these gentlemen, therefore, an action of declarator was raised in the Court of Session by the patrons, for the purpose of ascertaining and enforcing their rights, they having refused, for the reasons above stated, to join the Senatus Academicus in an application for a royal visitation for the purposes proposed.

During the dependence of the law suit, an application was however made to the Crown by the Professors, without the concurrence of the Patrons, for a royal visitation, which has been appointed; but; whether in consequence of the petition of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, or with the more general view of a revision of the system of education pursued in the different Universities and Colleges of Scotland, will appear from the nature of the investigations which have been already entered upon by the Commission.

The Commissioners, it is understood, have commenced their important labours by calling for information from the different bodies concerned in the investigation; and I feel assured, that if Z had enjoyed an opportunity of perusing the queries which have been sent to the Professors and Patrons of our University; he would have been perfectly satisfied that it is the wish and intention of the Commissioners faithfully and conscientiously to discharge the duty assigned to them, by minutely investigating into every thing connected with the University of Edinburgh.

Even since the Commission has commenced its sitting, a proposal has been made by the Senatus Academicus to the Patrons. that they should agree to submit the whole matters in dispute between them to the decision of the Commissioners.

The Patrons, though they were well aware of the great inconsistency with which they might be justly charged, if, after having refused upon the best legal advice, their concurrence in an application to the Crown for the appointment of a visitation for settling all disputes and differences between them and the Senatus Academicus, they should, without any satisfactory reasons being assigned, agree to refer these matters to this Commission, resolved, it is said, to distrust their own judgment and feeling, and to be guided by the advice and opinion of men better qualified to judge upon such a subject. Being deprived, by particular circumstances, of the assistance of some of their former legal advisers, they applied for advice to a gentleman most deservedly placed in the highest rank of the profession, and from him they obtained an opinion according in every respect with those which they had formerly received; it being distinctly stated by him, that the same reasons which guided the resolution of the Patrons not to concur in the application for a Commission, ought to determine them not to refer the matters in dispute to the Commission which had been appointed.

The Patrons having been thus advised, by four eminent lawyers, that the question in dispute between them and the Senatus Academicus could only be determined by a court of law, and that they should not refer these matters to the decision of the Commission, firmly but respectfully intimated to the Senatus Academicus their determination to decline the reference proposed.

Even if the Patrons had consented to a reference, what reason, it may be asked, had the University or Z to believe, that the Commissioners would have acception of such a reference, or would have interfered in matters of vested rights *already under the consideration of a court of law?*

Under all the circumstances particularly keeping in view the fact stated by one of the legal advisers of the Patrons, that the question which is at present in dependence between the Senatus Academicus claiming independent rights as a College, and the Patrons as grantees of the Crown, though it has originated in the particular disputes concerning the rules by which medical degree shall be granted, does in reality involve a much more general question as to the legal rights and power af the Patrons; it appears clear that the existing Magistrates and Town Council could not, consistently with their public duty to the community and to their successors in office, do any thing whereby the legal and important rights which they have been advised are clearly vested in the city, might by any possibility be compromised or impaired.

After this explanation it is to be hoped that Z will do the Magistrates and Council the justice to believe, that in refusing the proposed reference, they were actuated only by a determination faithfully to discharge their duty to the community, and not by a wish to throw obstacles in the way of inquiry and reform, as is insinuated in his letter, The Patrons can have no wish in the slightest degree to impede enquiry by the Commission: on the contrary, it is believed that they are most anxious to give every facility to the Commissioners in the discharge of their duty; and upon enquiry, I doubt not that Z will discover that already ample opportunity has been afforded to them, by the Patrons, of becoming acquainted with every act done by them in relation to the University, and in regard to the management of its funds; & he will be proved to have been mistaken in supposing it probable that the Town Council "will either render no account of these, or but a very mutilated one." The Patrons will, no doubt, invite "the strictest scrutiny into the manner in which their funds have been disposed with;" and when it shall be better known what has been already done by the Commissioners and the Patrons, I feel confident that the public, and even Z himself, will be satisfied, that great injustice has been done to the Commissioners and to the Patrons of the University, in the reflections which he has so rashly thrown out, in the letter to which I have alluded, against the intentions, character, and conduct of both.

The Patrons, though decling, by the advice of counsel, a reference to the Commission of matters considered as of purely legal right, must, I am assured, be highly gratified to find, in the appointment of this Commission, and in the nomination of the Commissioners, an anxious and earnest wish in the advisers of the Crown, to make inquiry into every thing relating to the Scotch Universities and Colleges; and they as well as the public in general, must be convinced that much good will result to these establishments, and to the public, from the various judicious improvements to be expected from the labours of the Commission.

Should the Patrons establish their rights by the decision of a Court of Law, I feel confident that they will be most anxiously disposed to carry into effect any suggestions, recommendations, or injunctions that may be made by the Commissioners, with the view of improving the course of study necessary in law, for the acquirement of degrees in the Arts in Divinity, or in Medicine, and of rendering whole system of education as suitable as possible to the present state of literature, and of the Arts and Sciences.

Yours, &c. X.

The London Papers, supported by private Letters dated in September, received in Calcutta, lead us to believe that the Rev. Dr. STEVENS, the Preacher to the House of Commons, is likely to succeed to the See of Calcutta.

From the London papers of the 18th October, we observe that Russia had formally declared War against Persia on the 15th (28th) September last. The Russians were collecting a force to carry on the War with vigour. The Emperor declares that the treaty of Gulistan having been broken by the Persians, that Russia will not lay down her arms until she has obtained guarantees for perfect security for the future, and a just indemnity by an honorable and solid Peace.

Persia having already discovered her inability to continue the contest against so powerful an antagonist, will we hope for the tranquillity of Europe, be guided by the Council of the British Embassy, and that the Mission of Major Willock may be attended with the desired effect of establishing permanent Peace between the contending parties.

The Russian Declaration of War will be found in a subsequent column.

Admiralty Sessions, October 25.

Lieut. Edward Kenny of the 89th Regt. was indicted for feloniously causing the death of Mr. Robert Charlton, surgeon of the *Bussorah Merchant* on a voyage from Madras to England, on the 23d April.

The facts of the case, as stated by the counsel for the crown (the family of the deceased declining to prosecute) were these:—On the day above mentioned, much wine had been taken in Mr. Kenny's cabin by that gentleman and Mr. Charlton. After they had been left together for some little time, they went to the poop of the vessel; a pistol was observed to flash in Lieut. Kenny's hand, and the report of the pistol was heard. Mr. Oakes, an officer of the ship, went to the Captain, who accompanied him to the poop, but could not find the parties. He afterwards heard a pistol-shot, and upon coming up, heard Mr. Kenny say, "Oh, God! I have killed my best friend;" adding "This has all happened about a woman."

The prisoner read a defence which made a strong impression upon the court; Mr. Justice Park, who was on the bench, wept during the whole time.

Many officers of the army, some of rank, gave the prisoner an admirable character for humanity, urbanity, mildness, and forebearance.

Mr. Baron Garrow passed an high eulogy on Mr. Kenny, for his conduct as a gentleman and a soldier, observing that he had been the best friend of the deceased, whose fellings he had humanely veiled, even in the account of the transaction given in his defence.

The jury found the prisoner *guilty of manslaughter*, but recommended him to the most lenient consideration of the court.

Lord Stowell sentenced him to pay a fine of £10.

"'To Brevet Major Adair, C. B. commanding Battalion Royal Marines in the Tagues.'

"The Palace of Ajuda is so near to the Tagus, that, in case of necessity, one of the line-of-battle ships (the Ocean, 80, Genoa, 74, and Albion, 74, are laying there) could be brought near enough to protect it from assault. We remember the old orders issued to our protecting squadron in the Tagus, pithily ran thus:—'Save the Royal Family at all risk.' We feel quite confident that the detachment of the gallant corps now landed, will act in the spirit of this order, in any crisis, and with success too."

Letters from Constantinople, of October 16, received at Vienna, on the 30th, after noticing the signing of the Convention at Akermann, on the 6th, add, that the enrolling and exercising of the new troops proceeded with uninterrupted activity.

After the last action with the Greeks, in the middle of Sept., the fleet of the Captain Pacha arrived off Tenedos, and received orders to return to Constantinople.

The Greek question was exciting discussion at Brussels, and some of the people there conceived that no reason could be assigned for the delay in fitting out the steam-boats for Lord Cochrane, and for their defects, but that *the agents must have been bribed by the enemies of Greece.* Reasoning from analogy, however, the Journals rather attributed the defects to *the incapacity of the Engineers.*

Captain Clapperton.—No account has been received from Captain Clapperton since his arrival at Eyo or Kallamga, on the 4th of March. The letter was addressed to the traveller, Mr. Houston, at Accra, who having died a short time before, it was opened by his servant. Capt. C. was quite well, and intended to proceed further on the following day.—*Hampshire Telegraph, Nov.* 11.

Sir Walter Scott.—Dover, Nov. 10.—This day, at one o'clok, Sir Walter Scott, Bart. and his daughter arrived from the Continent, *via* Calais, and immediately proceeded to Wright's Hotel. The Collector of the customs was in attendance, and received Sir Walter on landing with the most respectful attentions; and soon after, Robert H. Jenkinson, Esq. the Lieutenant-Governor of Dover Castle, paid his personal respects to Sir Walter, and invited him and Miss Scott to his residence, and to inspect the interesting antiquities of this celebrated Castle; but the weather being unfavourable, and Sir Walter anxious to get to London, he, with feelings of great disappointment, obliged to decline the Lieutenant-Governor's polite invitation.

Macclesfield.—Mr. F. G. Wakefield has been in this town for several days, and has rendered himself tolerably conspicuous by his repeated appearances in public. He came in his own carriage—an old green one by-the-by—and was accompanied by a French female teacher, and his two children, a boy and a girl, in most fantastic costume. Mr. Wakefield seems to be in high health and spirits. It is said that, on hearing of his proximity to Shrigley Park, (only five miles off) the worthy father of Miss Turner caused a strict look out to be kept. I have not heard, however, that there is any immediate likelihood of a second "march to Paris."—*Sunday Paper.*

NOVEMBER 14.

Our readers, says the New Times will find, in a succeeding column, a curious and important article which we have received from our correspondent at Alexandria, relative to the commercial monopoly established in Eygpt under the capricious despotism of the Pacha, to the great detriment of English trade and enterprise in that quarter. The complaints of the writer seem reasonably urged, but the remedy is not so apparent. In countries where the will of the Sovereign is law, where that will is influenced by ignorance and folly, and where the responsibility of moral and political obligations is unknown, we know not by what process of international policy those rights and privileges can be secured, which, under more civilized forms of Government, require no other guarantee than the faith of treaties.

At the date of these advices (Sept. 1st.), the Pacha had a considerable fleet preparing for sea, with supplies for the army of Ibrahim Pacha. They were not expected to set sail till towards the middle or end of that month, when the weather would become more favourable, and the passage to the Morea could be performed in a few days.

Commercial Monopoly in Egypt.

Alexandria, Sept. 1, 1826.—The crop of Cotton will be limited this year, and it is supposed that the whole will follow the direction that was taken by the cotton of last year, that is to say, that it will all be shipped for the Pacha's own account, by his Highness's two agents, as these persons have divided the Pacha's cotton store between them, and have fixed each a press there; and, in order to prevent any application from purchasers, the Pacha will raise the cost price from 17 dollars per cantar to 18 dollars, and two-thirds of a dollar expenses, making 7d. and six-tenths per lb., while the price in Liverpool is at and under 7½d. per lb. The rate fixed will consequently be prohibitory to English shipments.

It is time that the serious attention of his Majesty's Government was called to the close and sordid monopoly exercised by the Pacha over all the productions of the soil of Egypt, and to the constantly declining state of the British trade in this country, in consequence thereof. The sale for all articles, the produce of British industry, is now very limited, and goes on decreasing, from the circumstance of there being no staple article that can be procured as returns.

It is ridiculous to suppose that the stipulations made with the Sultan in Constantinople, furnish any rule or security for the regulation of our trade with this country. The Pacha adopts just as much or as little of them as suits his purposes, and any other stipulations that might be sought for at the Sublime Porte, would be equally thwarted by the doubtful allegiance of the present Governor of Egypt.

The stipulations do really guarantee a free trade with all parts of the Ottoman Empire, but in Egypt, British merchants cannot, as they affirm, exercise the privilege to "buy, sell, and trade with the sacred dominions, and load and transport in their ships every kind of merchandise, at their own pleasure, without experiencing any the least obstacle or hindrance;" for every commodity that the country produces is forestalled by the Pacha, who either refuses to resell at all, or, as we have shewn, fixes such an arbitrary high price as operates in the way of an enormous duty, and effectually prevents the possibility of purchasing.

When any remonstrance is made to this foreestalling, the friends of the Pacha step forward, and urge his Highness's title to the whole lands

of the country, with as much confidence as if he had acquired them by a legal transfer from the Proprietors, or had received them by inheritance; but it is well known that the titles of the dispossessed proprietors are not vitiated by his Highness's violent seizure of them.

M. Mengen, some time French agent in this country, and now receiving a salary from the Pacha, who has written a pretty favourable History of his Highness's Government, gives us an account of his Highness's first introduction to the farming business. The Pacha had taxed the Copts in 7,000 purses, "and, not account with this fiscal measure, he, on the 27th March, 1810, assembled all the Cachefs of provences, with whom he conferred during several days. After he had furnished himself with every necessary information respecting the state of the country, he imposed upon the villages an extraordinary duty, of from 10 to 20 purses. This impost was so oppressive to the Fellahs, that having in vain had resource to their masters, numbers of them found themselves forced to expatriate. The proprietors presented their remonstrances against the measure—they were required to exhibit their title deeds to be verified. The most credulous deposited them; and, under different pretexts, they were locked up in the archives. The greater part of the proprietors were thus dispossessed; those only who had powerful protectors, received a moiety of their revenues from the Customs, and Appaltos (Farms); the others were refused any indemnity." (Page 344,5, Vol. 1.)

Then we have the invasion of the Church property. "On the other hand, the Kaiya Bey imposed contributions on the Moultzelians; those who were not in a condition to pay, were obliged to send in their titles to their villages to the Defardar"—(page 374, vol. 1.)—and, lastly, we have the consummation of all his Highness's rights, by the dispossession of those who did not happen to submit their title deeds to his Highness's examination. "While these things were passing in Arabia, the Kaiya Bey at Cairo executed the orders of the Viceroy. The 1st of February, 1814, he possessed himself of all the landed property belonging to individuals to whom he promised revenues upon the Treasury. The Cheiks coming to complain of the inconvenience of this measure, which deprived of their property a great number of poor families who possessed small portions of land, the Kaiya Bey answered, that such were the orders of his Prince, and that he could not revoke them."—(Page 13, vol. 2.)

The Pacha's attacks upon commerce have been no less summary than decisive. At an early period we hear of his possessing himself of the whole merchandise brought by a caravan, and lodged in the magazines at Cairo, and only released them upon the payment of a ransom of 1,000 purses.—(P. 193, vol. 1.)

From such beginnings, the Pacha has established a "cosi detto" commercial system, the like of which has not existed since the days of Pygmalion."

The poverty and abasement of a people, suffering under a system which is not founded upon any regard to their welfare, or their feelings, but which merely proposes to pass the whole property of the country through his Highness's coffers, need not be insisted upon. It is only surprizing that there should be any such delusion upon this subject as that under which I observe some persons labour. The reports of all travellers are, upon this subject, unanimous. That the Pacha has reduced the country to an order and obedience never before known, under Turkish dominion, is very true; and so also has he brought about a forced cultivation of some of the lands; but the circulation of all articles, and, consequently, the industry of the country, has been stopped, and the condition of the people is any thing but improved, either in respect of intellect, or of personal comfort. The land marks of property, which are recognized in all laws, have been daringly trodden down, and a sort of "brick-making, without straw," is the taskwork of the miserable and degraded Egyptian.

Here our compassion only is excited; but, on the other hand, our patience is tried by the unceremonious, and, indeed, contemptuous manner, in which the Pacha has trampled upon existing treaties, as they regard commerce. He acts as if he were not a party to, nor had any right to, respect them. The time may not be distant when his Highness may openly declare the principle, and shake off his dependence upon the Sultan; and it is to be hoped, that his Majesty's Ministers, when called upon to accept Egyptian capitulations, will not overlook commercial matters—for the question, if put to issue at the present moment, would absolutely be, whether British interests are to be entirely withdrawn from the country, and British capital and industry to be excluded from all participation in the commerce of Egypt.

The Late Catastrophe at Ostend.—Dreadful Suicide.—Extract of a private letter, dated September 22:—"In addition to the hurried details of the 19th instant, contained in my letter of yesterday's date, I have now to acquaint you, that the amiable wife of the Chevalier de Bossay, accompanied by her two daughters (accomplished ladies of about 18 and 19 years of age), were driving in their cabriolet, within half a mile of the arsenal, at the moment of the explosion, when Madame Bossay was violently struck on the right temple with a large piece of timber, supposed to be part of the ruins of the powder magazine, and killed instantaneously. The noise of the explosion set off the horse, a fine spirited animal, at full speed down the hill Fermois. Dragging the vehicle against a heap of rubbish by the road side, the two ladies were dashed out with considerable violence and the footman, who was riding behind, was thrown under the wheels of a diligence passing at the time, by which he had both his legs broken, and was otherwise considerably injured. On the Mademoiselles Bossay being taken up, in the youngest, life was found entirely extinct, and the arm of the other was broken in two places, besides being dreadfully bruised, particularly about the head, so as to render her recovery extremely doubtful. On the news of this dreadful occurrence reaching the ears of a young student, who had arrived at Ostend the evening before, from Frankfort, and who was just on the eve of leading to the altar the youngest daughter of this ill fated family, he immediately rushed into his apartment at his hotel, and blew out his brains with one of his travelling pistols. On his toilet was found the following, written on the back of a letter received from his betrothed wife;—'I cannot survive this dreadful event; I go to meet my Rossabelle in the realms of bliss. Adieu, adieu, my friends! I cannot live without my adored.' This melancholy circumstance has created the most intense interest throughout the whole of this unfortunate town."—*New Times and Representative, Sept. 27.*

Edinburgh.—We animadverted some time since on the impropriety of allowing the picturesque beauty of Edinburgh to be injured by the demolition of Salisbury Crags, for the purpose of being converted into paving stones; and we rejoice to see, from an Edinburgh journal, that no less a personage than the King himself has interfered to prevent this spoliation and wrong to good taste. This is in perfect unison with his majesty's love for the fine arts; and it is delightful to observe that nothing which tends to the grace and ornament of the country escapes his attention.

"Despatches have been received at the Colonial Office, from the Western Coast of Africa, with intelligence of an engagement which had taken place between the Ashantees and the force commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Purdon,

It appears, that, on the 7th of August last, the Ashantees, amounting to 25,000, had advanced to the village of Doodewan, about 24 miles from British Accra, where they were met by 11,000 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Purdon, and composed of the troops of Accatto, King of Aquimboo; Adonouqua, King of Aquassim; Dunqua, the Queen of Akim; Cudjoe Cheeboo, King of Dinkerab; young Cudjoe, King of Assin; the King of Tufil, and many other caboseers and captains from different parts of the coast, with the whole of the British, Dutch, and Danish Accras, divided into five brigades, and two strong corps of observation to protect and flank.

At half-past nine o'clock the attack was commenced by the Ashantees, in a most impos[illegible] and determined manner. They were met half-way by the united forces, under the command of Lieut. Col. Purdon. The battle lasted an hour, when a pause, took place, in consequence of some of the Allies giving way. At this critical moment a reserve party of the Royal African Corps opened on the enemy a destrucuve fire of rockets, grape, and cannister, from two field pieces, which did infinite execution.

The Ashantees immediately fled in all directions leaving the King's camp and equipage (in which was found the head of the late Sir Charles M'Carthy,) on the field. Their loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is estimated at 5,000 men. The loss of the force commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Purdon, amounts to about 800 killed, and 2,000 wounded.—Of the African Corps only two men have been wounded.

It was reported, at the date of the last accounts, that the Ashantee King, who commanded in the battle (and who is the brother of the King, who was opposed to the late Sir Charles M'Carthy,) had received two wound."

Some further particulars of the above battle are given in the Hampshire Telegraph which we shall lay before our readers in a subsequent Paper—we have neither time nor space just now.

THE COURIER,—November 17.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS THIS DAY AT TWO.

Red. Three per Cents. 82⅛.	Bank Stock, 204
Cons. Three per Cent. 83⅛	Long Annuities, 19 9-16
Three & a half per Cts. 89⅛	India Stock.
3½ per Cents. Reduced 89	India Bonds, 42
Four per Cents.	Exch Bills (1½.) 23
Four per Cents. Scrip.	Consols for Acc· 83 11/16 13/16
Four per Cent. 1826, 97⅛ -	

"CITY, TWO O'CLOCK.

"In the first part of the morning the Funds were heavy, and the quotation of Consols was 83⅛. A considerable quantity of Money Stock brought to Market, was the principal cause assigned for the depression. The market has at present a better appearance. The prices are for the settlement on the 28th, 85¼; for the January account 84⅛. Exchequer Bills 22 23 pm.

"The fluctuation in the Foreign Securities has been to a trifling extent, and the transactions on a confined scale. Mexican are about 68, and Colombian 42; Spanish 12½; and Greek 17½ 18.

"An advance has taken place in Real del Monte Shares. They bear a premium of 110l. to 120l.; the Thalpuxahuas 60 to 70.

"An express has arrived from Paris, with Wednesday's prices of the Rentes, which are for 5 per cents., 100. 10; 3 per cents., 71 60."

When Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, was in England and viewing the Mint, he observed there was no preventing the robbing the mint in his country, for they used every precaution; the workman came in naked, worked naked, and went out naked, notwithstanding it was pilfered; when it was discovered that the men killed the rats and stuffed them with gold, which they threw over the wall, and after finishing their work, took the seasoning forthwith, and thus robbed the state.

The Government of Limerick, vacant by the death of General Fawcett, is given to General Knollys; and Sir George Eder succeeds General Knollys, as Governor of St. John's.

On Monday last, John Rand, Esq was elected Mayor of Guildford.

An antiquarian discovery of some interest has been made during the recent improvements this year in the Thames navigation. The tradition of the precise station of the Cowig stakes, supposed to be set down where Cæsar crossed the Thames, had been for some time lost, though it was known to be between Weybridge and Walton. In deepening the river about 200 yards above Walton-bridge, a line of old broken piles was discovered, some five feet below the previous bed of the river, They were about as thick as a man's thigh. Many have been drawn, and are in possession of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The city should set up some mark to perpetuate the remembrance of the place.

The reason commonly assigned for the privilege of surgeons in being exempt from serving on Juries is, that they are too constantly in the habit of suppressing the humane feelings. But this is not the real cause of the privilege, as appears from the following extract from *Andrews's History of England*:—"In the same year (i. e. 1513), the Corporation of Surgeons consisted of twelve, a number then thought equal to the care of the metropolis, petitioned parliament to be exempted from bearing arms, or serving on Juries and parish offices; and their petition was successful."

A patent has been taken out for lessening the weight of hats, and preserving their shape by means of the use of cork.

The streets of Berlin and Hanover have been lighted with gas. The inhabitants are said to be highly gratified with this luminous improvement.

It is a curious fact, that out of the thirty-six heroes who signed Magna Charta, only three could write their own name; the signatures of the remainder (if the term may be used) being only (X) their marks.

It is not perhaps generally known that by a recent Act of Parliament carmen and others are compelled, under a heavy penalty, to keep to the side of the road, and not to run their carts in the centre when meeting a carriage. This Act, if put in force, would operate to put down the obstinacy and pertinacity of carmen, as any spirited individual now has it in his power to bring the offender before a magistrate and have him punished.

A Puritan.—*Henry Mostyn Esq.* of Blandford street, a tall, gentlemanly looking personage, was charged with having assaulted the person and destroyed the property of a Miss Gibbs, printseller, in Newport street—Miss Gibbs deposed, that the defendant rushed into the shop, and in an authoritative tone commanded her to take a picture of "Cupid and Venus," which he pointed to, out of the window, threatening, that if she did not take it down he would. She declined obeying his commands, and he forced himself behind the counter, and pulled the obnoxious picture from the window, and put it into his pocket; in so doing, his fury was so great, that he broke three panes of glass, and spoiled a number of prints. (The obnoxious picture was here handed to his Worship; and certainly her Goddess ship was much more modestly attired than she is wont to be.)—Master Mostyn, with much vehemence of gesture, said, "I was passing by this woman's shop, when my attention was attracted at seeing some men looking at an indecent picture. I commanded the men to refrain from looking at it; they would not; and I then went into the shop, and commanded this woman to take the indecent picture from the window. She refused. I entreated her, for the sake of morality, for the sake of the Creator, for the salvation of her soul! She refused. I wished to strike at the root of the evil, and was impelled, by a sudden impulse, to destroy that infamous picture! But I am willing to pay for any damage I may have done. And (here Mr. Mostyn turned to the complainant) for the agitation I have caused her, I will most willingly give her—two kisses." (*Laughter.*)—Mr. Halls said Mr. Mostyn's offer to kiss the complainant was very inconsistent with his professed regard for morality. But perhaps he was impelled to do that by "a sudden impulse."—Mr. Mostyn replied, that "such was not the case; it was purely an act of affection." (*More laughter, in which Mr. Mostyn joined.*)—Miss Gibbs said, she did not wish to press the assauld, but she wished to have compensation. And having estimated the damage at the value of 32s. Mr. Mostyn wrote a cheque upon Messrs, Wright, of Henrietta street, for the amount and departed!—Has he no keeper?

We have been favored with information from Persia, as late as the 21st December, at which period, as we stated in our paper of the 1st March, no further military occurrances had taken place. The Persian force was again on a respectable footing, and considerable re-inforcements had joined General Yermaloff, who had concentrated a force of 18,000 men to cover Teflis. He expected to open the spring campaign with upwards of 60 Battalions of Infantry, a numerous Artillery, and 17 squadrons of Lancers. The latter are intended as a counterpoise for the Persian Cavalry, which has been heretofore found an overmatch for that of Russia. In the mean time, the Persian Court in testimony of its wish for peace, had consented to an exchange of prisoners, and had despatched Mirza Mohammed Ali to Teflis, with a letter for Count Nesselrode, conveying the acknowledgement of the Shah for a crystal bed presented to him by the Emperor, shortly before the rupture. It was also understood, that the envoy was instructed to ascertain the probability of an Embassador from Persia being well received at St. Petersburgh, in which case, it was expected, that one would be sent to negociate a return to friendly relations.

Letters had been received from Major Willock, at Constantinople, of the 20th October.

The order of the Lion and the Sun, had been conferred upon Colonel Macdonald, pending, of course, the approbation of his own Sovereign.

We have also been favored with Petersburgh Gazettes of the 31st August, and 5th October, the latter contains the Russian, Declaration of War, of which the following is a translation.—*St. Petersburgh, 22d September, (4th October.)*—The doubts entertained by Russia of the nature of a sudden and unjust aggression are now removed. For a month, it was held impossible, that at a season of profound peace, during a friendly negociation, without any cause of serious discussion, without any grounds of complaint, and without any preliminary declaration, the King of Persia could have commanded his troops to violate the sanctity of the Russian frontier, and subject it to the double scourge of insurrection and war. This natural belief proved to be erroneous. It is not, as Russia, in the spirit of moderation and forbearance supposed, a tribe of the barbarians in the vicinity of our confines, that has suddenly broken in upon them, but the Persian army itself that has passed the limits and penetrated into the heart of the border districts. This army is not headed by some refractory chief, in contempt of the orders of the Shah, but his own Son, the heir presumptive of the crown conducts the invading force, and instigates the subjects of Russia to revolt. Compelled to oppose force to force, and war to war, Russia would feel it due to Europe, to repel the charges on which Persia justifies these violent measures, if she knew the grievances complained of, or could even guess at them. But, although ignorant of the object and origin of the difference, which is to be decided by arms, Russia, by tracing a rapid sketch of its relations with the power by which she is assailed, will prove how little she had to expect such an infraction of treaties, and of every principle of the law of nations.

At the moment when the most memorable triumphs crowned that noble confederacy, which saved Europe, and tranquilised the world, Divine providence deigned also to bless the efforts of Russia with success in the war in which she was engaged with Persia. Several of the Provinces of the latter had been subdued, when Persia having solicited Peace, a treaty was signed between the two powers at Gulistan, on the 12th October, 1813. This treaty formed the subsequent rule of their mutual relations. It defined, upon the basis of the status quo-ad presentem, the condition of their several possessions, and imposed upon Russia only two conditions, essential to the court of Tehran, that of recognising as legitimate heir to the crown of Persia, the Son of the Shah, to whom that sovereign should assure the succession, and that of settling, in concert with Persian commissioners, the demarkation of the new boundaries which the treaty assigned to the provinces that were added to the Russian Empire. The first of these obligations has been fulfilled with scrupulous exactness, and as soon as the cabinet of St. Petersburgh was apprised, that Futteh Ali had designated his Son Abbas-Mirza, as his successor, hastened to acknowledge the prince in that capacity. The second, has been attended with some difficulties, the chief of which were not overcome, when Russia unhappily was deprived of the illustrious sovereign who had elevated to so high a pitch her prosperity and renown. The negociations maintained on these points, which were but of little importance, continued to display that moderation and sincerity, which ever characterised the policy of the Emperor Alexander. His orders, invariably adopted in the relations with Persia, the system of peace, amity, and kindly feeling, which his cabinet pursued in its intercourse with the states of Europe. His Ambassadors and Agents at the Court of Tehran were instructed to convince the Shah, his Son, and his Ministers, that Russia intertained no views of aggrandisement, and was only anxious for the permanence of tranquillity, and the performance of treaties. The authorities in Georgia were directed to follow the most conciliatory line of conduct, and to avoid all measures likely to excite the suspicion or dissatisfaction of the Persian Government. Finally, in the difference that occurred between the two states, because Persia occupied, after the cessation of hostilities, a territory comprised between the Rivers of Choudow and Kapanakchai, a district expressly assigned to Russia by the treaty of Gulistan, and because in turn, Russia had placed posts upon the trip of land which separates the waters of the lake of Gockcha on the N. W. from the bordering mountains, the Emperor Alexander, far from disputing the claim of Persia, proposed only the simultaneous restitution of the territory appertaining to his dominions, or the exchange of the district, al-

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH APRIL 1827.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

though rich and fertile, for the bank of the Gockcha lake, of limited extent and unproductive soil, and having no advantage except the vicinity of the lake. Projects of demarkation, accordingly, were submitted to the Court of Tehran. After tedious discussions, but which no unfriendly occurrence disturbed, the parties were nearly agreed, and when God took unto himself the Emperor Alexander, every thing indicated that a final arrangement would speedily be made. Inheriting the principles of his august Predecessor, the Emperor Nicholas lost no time in following his path. In January, General Prince Menchikoff was dispatched upon a special mission to Persia, and besides being instructed to announce the accession of the Emperor to the Shah, and Abbas Mirza, he conveyed letters, written by the Emperor himself, expressing, in the most cordial terms, his desire to see the existing treaties preserved, and peace confirmed. The Prince was also furnished with powers to negociate the final question of boundary, to repeat the offer of an exchange, or even, in order to favor the interests of Persia still more, and place the intentions of Russia in their true light, to add part of Talish to the posts occupied by the Persians. His instructions also directed him "to persuade the Shah, and Hereditary Prince, of the sincerity of His Imperial Majesty's intentions to point out them the combined efficacy of justice and moderation, to prove to them, it is the common interest of both Empires to tighten those bonds of union by which peace has associated them, to dissipate all suspicion, to convince them, in short, that the Emperor Nicholas, following the example of his august brother, was desirous of nothing so much, as a strict and religious adherence to the Treaty of Gulistan." Such is the Mission, which the Court of Tehran has answered with war. The principal occurrences, that follow'd, are already known.

Upon Prince Menchikoff's reaching the Persian frontier, he was received with every distinction. At Tabriz, Abbas Mirza was profuse in his attentions, and assurances of a pacific disposition. He was soon summoned to the camp at Sultania, to fulfil the commands of the Emperor, in the presence of the Shah. At that moment, a sudden agitation was manifested. Abbas Mirza preceded the Envoy to Sultania. Persian troops marched against our frontiers: the detachments that guarded them, were surprised, and compelled to fall back: the territory of Russia was invaded. When informed of these acts of hostility, the Emperor was at first willing to ascribe them to the disobedience of some Chief, who had contemned his sovereign's intentions, and looking upon the Sirdar of Erivan, as the aggressor, was contented to demand his immediate dismissal and exemplary punishment. When these instructions arrived in Georgia, the period of uncertainty had passed. Abbas Mirza returned from Sultania, was himself at the head of the Persian force.—He has already occupied a part of Kerabagh, belonging to Russia: he has excited it to revolt: his emissaries, every where, foment insurrections amongst the Mohammedan population of the adjacent provinces. Proclamations are circulated, announcing a war of religion. Such proceedings cannot be left unpunished. Russia declares war against Persia, and the treaty of Gulistan being broken, she will lay down her arms only upon obtaining a guarrantee of compleat security for the future, and equitable compensation, in a substantial and honorable peace."

Given at Moscow, Sept. 16, (28.) 1826.

We add to the above, the following Russian accounts of the opening of the Campaign.

Army of Georgia, 11th Sept.

The Persian army estimated at 30,000 to 40,000 strong, under the command of Prince Abbas Mirza, had invaded the districts or Khanats of Talish and Kerabagh, and advanced even to environs of Elizabethpol. Abbas Mirza excited to insurrection, the Mohammedans of those provinces, and his emissaries, spreading through the neighbouring countries, called the people to revolt in the name of religion and Mohammed.

This invasion taking place in a time of profound peace, found our frontiers almost bare of troops. The few Corps, forming the guard of the boundaries, were too feeble to resist the Persian army, and fell back, as the enemy advanced. The army of Georgia was scattered in its cantonments, and it was only after some interval, that General Yermaloff concentrated 15 Battalions around Teflis. He had not left the capital, but Major General Prince Madatoff was sent by him to meet the Persian army. The latter had advanced to Shamshdil, a Corps of 2000 men, with a troop of Insurgents and some Cavalry, which had escorted from Erivan, Prince Alexander, the Georgian fugitive, who had been by Abbas Mirza, to raise an insurrection in Kadhetia. Prince Madatoff, who was encamped on the Alestapha, hearing of the agression, came a night march to surprise the invaders, but found them prepared to receive him. A few cannot shot put them to flight: the want of cavalry saved them from pursuit, but the Armenians of a neighbouring village, fell upon one of the flying parties, killed several, and took a number prisoners.

In Shirwan, the ancient Khan of the province, named Mustapha, at the head of a numerous party of rebels, and a strong division of Persian Cavalry having occupied the village of Aksa, was attacked and driven from it by Major General De Krabbe. The people of Shekin had been persuaded to assist Mustapha, but were also attacked and dispersed. Surkai Kan had been sent into Dagestan to raise an Insurrection there, but the General, Aslan Khan, had prevented its occurrence. Aslan Khan had sent his son with 300 horse to the army of General Yermoloff. The inhabitants of Akusha having received one of Abbas Mirza's inflammatory proclamations, immediately sent it to the Shanbal of Tarkis, the Lieutenant-General, to be communicated to General Yermoloff: the attachment of this district occupied by a brave and numerous population ensures the tranquillity of Daghestan.

19th September.—Major General Prince Madatoff attacked the Persians on the 14th of September: they had taken up a position on the right bank of the Shamhora: their force consisted of 2,000 regular Infantry, 4 pieces of Artillery, 20 camel swivels, and 8,000 horse under the command of Mohammed Mirza, son of Abbas Mirza, of Amir Khan his uncle, and other Sirdars. The enemy awaited our approach, in good order, and maintained a brisk fire, until checked by our Artillery. The guns played with great effect upon their Cavalry, who soon followed the example of the young Prince, and fled. The Persian Infantry was thus left without support, and their retreat was cut off by our horse, consisting of 800 Cossaks, some mounted Militia and Tartars of Kasash. They fled in all directions, and were most cut to pieces, two Khans, and above a thousand of the enemy, were left on the field, a field piece, several tumbrils and eleven swivels, fell into our hands.

General Madatoff, next advanced to Elizabethpol, which he occupied on the 16th, the Persian garrison retreating before him. The remains of the Persian army continued their flight beyond the Zeiva, and for twenty versts in advance, not an enemy appeared: their camp and stores fell into our hands.

General Yermoloff also writes, that Mohammedans and Armenians are arriving from Kerabagh, who state, that the appearance of the Russian troops was all that was necessary to recall those who were in insurrection to their allegiance. General Yermoloff had, accordingly, ordered Aid-de-Camp General Paskevich expedite his junction with General Madatoff, and march into Kerabagh.

SKETHES IN AFRICA.

Made during the Survey of the Coast of that Continent in His Majesty's Ships Leven and Barracouta.

Notwithstanding the considerable traffic which has been carried on with Africa, the shores of this continent were but imperfectly known. Besides the incorrectness of the general outline of this coast, the geographical site of every place (excepting Mozambique, and some other of the principal Portuguese settlements was so erroneously marked in the current Charts, as to be, in some cases, extremely erroneous—in others, requiring confirmation—in many totally unserviceable to navigators, who have even frequently been bewildered, and led into perilous and fatal embarrassments, by these defects.

To obviate foregoing inconveniences was the object of the expedition fitted out in the autumn of 1821. It sailed in the February following, and consisted of His Majesty's ships Leven and Barracouta, the former of 20 guns and 130 men, the latter 10 guns and 75 men, under the orders of Captain Owen, who was appointed to this service on the refusal of Captain Beaufort.

The number of vessels was increased by a third being purchased at Rio Janeiro, which proved, however, unfit for the intended service, and was lost some few months after her first arrival at the Cape, near the bottom of False Bay, in consequence of her people having mistaken one point of land for another. This accident led to the purchase, at Cape Town, of a schooner of 76 tons, called the Albatross, and by these three vessels conjointly, the survey, of the east and great part of the west side of Africa, the entire coast of Madagascar, the whole of the Islands in the Mozambique Channel, the Seycheiles, and adjoining groups, has been performed.

Leaving Horsburgh's valuable compilation aside, there is not among our predecessors in this service, on the east coast of Africa, one whose information is materially serviceable, save the judicious and experienced Inverarity, a gentleman long devoted to maritime investigation, who, as commander of a small vessel belonging to the East India Company, entitled himself to the highest praise that application and industry can obtain. The present expedition, though so very superior in the manner of its equipment, in men, in boats, and in instruments, and aided, too by the many little improvements which have been introduced in the astronomical part of navigation, has, in no instance, found itself enabled to correct for the better any of the observations of that intelligent and indefatigable seaman.

Delagoa Bay, as its name implies, is a commanding expanse of water, with several woody islands therein; its navigation for vessels of burden is extremely intricate, but, this difficulty surmounted, it has natural advantages, which few places can boast; and had the slave trade never existed here, and the means of the Portuguese (who lay claim to this part of the coast down to Natal, and who have had a fort and garrison on the north bank of the Lorenzo Marqueza for near two hundred years), been diverted to other pursuits, this part of Caffraria would long since have been their most valuable possession, from the richness of the country in the back ground, the quantity of ivory gums, and other valuable commodities, which the natives bring in from the interior; and from the quantity of cetaceous animals with which the bay abounds. The numbers of whales found in Delagoa Bay at peculiar seasons, as well as throughout the Mozambique Channel, incredibale. The whales taken here are smaller than those met with in the Greenland seas, but were they only to yield from 10 to 15 tons each, their plentifulness must compensate for diminution of size.

The people who inhabit the north side of the Lorenzo Marqueza, otherwise English River, have till lately considered themselves, as in fact they should be, perfectly independent of the Portuguese; but this nation, with a sweeping presumption, laid claim originally to the entire coast contained between Cape Cuardafui, northward, to the first point of Natal, south comprehending a tract of coast of about 2,600 miles. At present they acknowledge as their own such part only as the Arabs thought fit to leave them, the incursions of the latter having divested them of all the strong places situated north of Cape Delagoa.

Against this claim of the Portuguese the natives never remonstrated, because they never supposed that it existed, and thinking themselves entitled to give what they conceived to be their own, in the latter part of 1822 they came to the conclusion ceding their country to the King of Great Britain, which was effected in due form, and taken possession of by the expedition. A flag staff was erected, and the union hoisted thereon. All this occurred under the eye of the Portuguese Governer, who never urged the least objection to either the surrender or acceptance.

The Governor, however, was treacherously murdered by the natives, at a party, which he had been induced to convene without the fort, during the absence of our ships, and one of the first objects of his successor was to remove the English and hoist the Portuguese flag upon the opposite shore. Acting, however, under the persuation that the Portuguese made no claim to that side of the river, the expedition, on its return, compelled the Governor to rehoist the English colours, which continued flying so long as the ships remained in sight, but, probably, not an hour longer.

The natives of Delagoa, who are all warriors, are armed with light, well made assagyes, perhaps six or eight each man. Each is provided with a shield, cut out from the hide of a bullock, in the brackets of which he carries his spare assagyes, which thus becomes his quiver. They launch these weapons with great force and dexterity, and can strike a very small object at eighty yards, with sufficient strength for execution. Being continually subject to attacks from the neighbouring tribes, under the general name of Orotantes, they are constantly in preparation for war.

A party of these rovers came down by night upon our people, encamped upon the banks of one branch of the Lorenzo Marqueza; and the first intimation they had, was from the cries of the sentinel in the rear, who, without perceiving his enemy, found himself wounded in the shoulder by one of their missiles. Retreating to the larger tent, for assistance, he was closely pursued to its entry by the assailants. There their ardour was somewhat checked by the discharge of two or three muskets, these terrible and formidable weapons to savages by the means of which Europeans have civilized or reduced what portion they pleased of the other three quarters of the world.

From the darkness of the night, and the confusion such expected visits create, the firing did them no material injury. The intrusion, however, was deemed a sufficient cause of war between ourselves and these marauders. Additional precaution were adopted during our stay; and, under whatever circumstance an Orotonta was subsequently met, he was immediately fired at.

The rivers of Delagoa swarm with the hippopotami, and numbers are annually taken, being either entrapped, or wounded by the assagyes, so as to cause their destruction. It was only at a very resent period that the Portuguese of this settlement paid any attention to the collecting of their teeth, but finding their sale to be very brisk at Mozambique, they are now sought for with extreme avidity.

During the exploring a branch of the Lorenzo Marqueza, one of these enormous animals rose by the side of a boat, and taking her to his jaws, at once tore away seven planks from her side and bottom; others being at hand, the people sustained no injury, and the boat, when repaired, continued serviceable to the end of the voyage. There are too many living who witnessed this fact, to admit of any dispute, otherwise it might appear to border to closely upon the romantic; but it is not the only circumstance of the kind which, in those sketches, we shall have to notice.

The foresis are inhabited by vast herds of elephants, equal in number to those found in any part of this extensive country. We were informed that 120 tons of ivory were commonly received from Mozambique annualy, from this settlement, and that this quantity was no way considered an extraordinary importation.

Among the arts of the Delagonians may be mentioned the erection of their huts, formed by a kink of wicker process, and rendered very compact, wooden dishes they make, and other utensils, which considering the rudeness of their implements, are of extraordinary workmanship, and quite sufficient to prove that they are possessed of a consideralbe share of taste and ingenuity.

The women of this district are universally given to prostitution; it is indeed, the only means by which they can obtain an atom of clothing. The wet and chilling nights usually met with in the winter months, render them, in a manner, regardless of useless finery, when put in competition with a woollen garment or blanket, the latter of which, to a Dilagonian, is amongst the most inestimable of all acquisitions. Cheerless and shivering, our decks have frequently been crowded with these unhappy wretches, who would esteem themselves fortunate in being sheltered on board the ship for one night only.—This vice is forwarded and encouraged by men, who find their account therein; and the Portuguese padra knows his business much better than to enter into the immoralities of heretics, or to concern himself in any way with them, except in the mere barter of ivory.—*New Times.*

Charles Mills, Esq. Author of the History of "The Crusades" The "History of Chivalry" and other Works is dead.

This celebrated historian, whose late "History of Chivalry" has excited such an interest in the literary world, died on Monday the 9th Nov. at Southampton, whither he had retired some months since, in order to recover from the effects of an illness, partly caused and nourished by habits of intense thought and enthusiastic devotion to literature. He was the youngest son of Samuel Gillam Mills, a surgeon of eminence, at Greenwich, and was intended by his father for the law, which he quitted, in consequence of his ardent love for literature. His first work, "The History of Mahomedanism," was published about the years 1817, and strongly attracted the attention of Sir John Malcolm, who extolled it as the most promising history of the day. The next work by Mr. Mills was the well known "History of the Crusades," which was distinguished beyond most productions of the day by its deep and enlarged observation, its fearless, inqusitive spirit, and its condensed vivacity of style, founded principally upon that of Gibbon. A few months after its appearance accident led Mr. Mills to the study of Italian literature; the result of which was a work of fiction, in two volumes, entitled, "The Travels of Theodore Ducus, on the Revival of Arts and Letters in Italy." The model upon which this book was formed was the "Travels of Anacharsis;" but as the subject was compatively uninteresting to the majority of modern readers, it was proportionately unsuccessful. Mr. Mills then directed his attention to his last and most popular work, the "History of Chivalry," which credited such general interest from the very first moment of its announcement, that in a few weeks the whole first edition (an unusually large one) was disposed of; and he was called but a few months before his death to devote his attention to a second. This work attracted the notice of Sir W. Scott (previously excited by the "Crusades," from which work he partly borrowed the plot of his novel, called the "Talisman"); and a correspondence passed between them, which coming through the medium of Mr. Constable, from the "Author of Waverley to Mr. Mills,"—as contra-distinguished from Sir W. Scott—is curious. Mr. Mills, a few months before his death, was elected one of the Knights of Malta (an honour unsought for on his part), now revived on the Continent, which was conferred on him in consequence of his allusions to that celebrated fraternity (the Defenders of the Chaistian Reli-

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gion for so many centuries throughout Europe) in his "History of the Crusades."

In private life Mr C. Mills was open, generous, and candid to a fault; his conversation, in his more cheerful points, was particularly engaging, and the vast and almost unlimited stores of his information were at the service of every friend. As a literary man, he was, to adopt the language of *The Quarterly Review*, in its notice of his "Theodore Duras," of "first-rate importance." Mr. Jeffrey also pointed him out as one of the most promising writers of his day; and, indeed, he was rapidly rising to the fondest object of his daily and nightly prayers—intellectual supremacy—when his constitution, always delicate, broke down under the severe exertion of his mind, and brought him to the grave at the early age of 38. In person Mr. Mills was of middling stature, with a countenance intensely expressive of thought and intellect. Mr. Mills was in habits of personal intimacy with the most celebrated literary characters of the day, most of whom will regret him. —*Bucks Gazette.*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENECS, AT PARIS.

Sitting of the 24th Sept.—Several samples of indelible ink and paper, for the prevention of forgeries, were presented to the Society, and referred to the Secret Committee appointed for the purpose of examining them. The President then read a communication from one of the Members, Mr. Coste, relative to the fire by lightning, at Versailles, and expressing the most lively concern for the safety of M. de Savigny, a Member of the Institution, who was ill at the farm at the time the fire happened. M. Dumeril read a letter an analysis of the work of M. Frederick Cuvier, on the plumage of birds. M. Dupin read an account of the work of M. le Marquess de Poteral, entitled *Traite de Navere*. M. de Poterat was obliged to quit France at the period of the Revolution, and entered into the service of the Spanish Navy; he made several campaigns under the celebrated Admiral Alava, father of General Alava, Aid-de-Camp to Lord Wellington, and banished during the Spanish Revolution. The Treaty of Don Juan, in which the principles of the Spanish Navy are the most fully demonstrated, has formed the basis of the study of our author. He has reduced the theory of Don Juan to practice. His book is divided into two parts—the one consecrated to the mechanical process of a vessel, and the other to the adaptation of the principles of mechanism to navigation, and contains a great many amplifications and corrections of the original work. M. Dupin extolled the work as of the greatest utility to the maritime arts. This Report, which was highly approved by the Academy, will be presented to the Minister of the Marine. M. Hamelin, of Caen, presented several improvements on his paste-board of anatomical subjects for the use of students, which was highly approved. The Academy then formed itself into a Secret Committee, to designate the candidates for the place of correspondent, vacant in the mechanical bench, by the decease of the celebrated Professor Reichenbach. They are as follow—Brunel, the artist, who is at present employed in digging the tunnel under the Thames; Mr. Telford, the original proposer of the Caledonian canal; Mr. Pattie, Engineer-in-chief of the department of Calvados, author of the projects for a *digue divergoire* and *brise lame* at the mouth of the Seine; Mr. Marester, marine engineer, and author of a celebrated work on steamboats; Mr. Bidone, a learned Italian, known by his experiments in hydraulics; and Mr. Poncelot, a military engineer, who gained the last prize for the perfecting of hydraulic wheels.

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept. 7.

The White Mountains.—A gentleman of this vicinity has favoured us with the perusal of a letter from his brother at Fryeburgh, from which we learn the following particulars of the late dreadful avalanche of the White Mountains, and of the injury done by the rains, and the swelling of the streams in that vicinity. It is known that the Saco River has its rise near the Notch of the Mountains, a remarkable gap, through which it passes, and the only pass for many miles by which it is possible to cross from the eastern to the western side of the mountains. From this point the Saco flows, in a southerly and easterly direction, for a distance of about thirty miles, between two high and almost perpendicular mountains. The channel between these mountains widens from about twenty or thirty feet, at the gap, or western termination of the Notch, to four or five miles at Conway, thirty miles below. For about two miles, through the part called the Notch, there is a continual descent of considerable rapidity? and here the base of the mountain comes very near to the river, leaving but little room for the road, which follows its course, and frequently crosses it. In this distance, it receives from the steep mountains several tributary streams, which form beautiful cascades of great height. We learn from a friend, who visited the mountains in the period of the late rains, that these streams were swollen to a very unusual extent, and that the great masses of water, falling over those innumerable heights, presented a most beautiful spectacle, which afforded a very ample compensation for the loss of the prospect from the top of the mountain, which was constantly enveloped in clouds.

We learn, from the letter above referred to, that the Saco has at length so far overflowed its banks, that at Fryeburgh, the town below Conway, great quantities of corn, potatoes, meadow hay, and fences, have been destroyed, and some cattle drowned. At Conway and Bartlett, the loss was still more severe in the destruction of crops, mills, and bridges as ascending the river farther every thing is destroyed. At Mr. Crawfords eight Miles from the Gap, the water rose two feet into his house, situated some distance from the river, and his farm is either destroyed or covered up. But the most melancholy disaster is in the destruction of the family of Mr. Willey, who lived in what was called the Notch House, at the eastern termination of the Notch, where the mountain, on each side of the river, is about 3,000 feet in height. A part of the mountain slipped from its resting place, and fell into the road and river, filling it up for a distance of about a mile south of the house, and the beautiful little meadow opposite the house is become a pond. It so happened that although the barn was carried away, and two horses were killed, the house remained untouched, The waters passed about six feet from it, Unfortunately the family fled from their beds, and from the house, and were overwhelmed in the mass of earth and rocks. Their clothes were found as they were left by them on going to bed. The family consisted of Mr. Willey, his wife, five children, and two hired men. They had recently removed thither from Fryeburgh, and were amiable, obliging people, much respected by their neighbours, and commended for their neatness and obliging disposition by travellers who visited their house. The bodies of Mr. Willey, his wife, and one of the hired men, have been found at the distance of about sixty roods from the house, dreadfully mangled. The others have not been found. It is supposed that this disaster happened at about eleven o'clock at night. The house was six miles distant from any other human habitation, and the road in both directions is overhung by the mountains, and was, at the time, probably, overflowed with water.

The obstruction to the road is such, that much labour will be required to repair it. At present, a horse cannot pass. Along the Notch also, the road is much filled up. Other parts of the mountain fell about the same time, and among others, that near Crawford's Camp. More than a thousand acres from Mount Pleasant have slipped off and covered a large part of Ethan Crawford's pasture of thirty or forty acres, two miles distant.

Canal of the Pyrenees—The royal canal of the Pyrenees, a plan of which has been presented to the French government, is to continue that of Languedoc, from Thoulouse to Bayonne. The surveys are all finished, and extend over more than seventy leagues, in the whole of which line there is not a single obstacle of importance. This canal will pass through five fertile departments, the produce of which it will be the means of spreading. A free navigation from one sea to the other, from the Mediterranean to the Western Ocean, will be the immediate consequence of this great undertaking.

THE GREEKS AND PORTUGUESE.

A short report has been made, to the Greek Committee of Paris by General Roche, who had been employed by that committee as their representative and agent in Greece. The General had resided 18 months in that country, and after traversing it in all directions, and forming acquaintance with the most important persons who support its independence, has only lately returned to give an account of his mission, and to suggest new means of serving the cause. The means which he now recommends to his constituents are two—1st, to supply Lord Cochrane with a number of steam-vessels, five or six at first to be afterwards raised to 20; and 2d, to organize a body of European volunteers to the number of between 2000, and 3,000, under an officer of reputation and experience, who might display to the Greeks an example of that military discipline and subordination, the almost total absence of which has hitherto paralized their efforts and led to their disasters. The General has no doubt that, if Lord Cochrane were supplied with the number of vessels above-mentioned, he would sweep both the Turkish and Egyptian fleets from the seas. In confirmation of this opinion, he not only mentions the high opinion which he himself entertains of his Lordship's skill and intrepidity, but the confidence reposed in him by the Greeks. "His Lordship is considered by them," says "he, "as a supernatural being. In their speeches and their songs they always speak of "him as their saviour." The terror of the Turks would co-operate with the confidence of the Greeks. "His renown," adds the same authority, "stimulating their ordinary superstition, leads the Turks to believe that he is the hero "from the North, whom their prophecies designate as the cause of their expulsion from "Europe to Asia. His name is the terror of "the Mussulmans; and the inhabitants of "Smyrna, Salonica, and of all the western coast "of Asia, would no longer believe themselves "secure when they heard of his arrival among "the Greeks." The General goes on to state, that his Lordship, even without the expected steam-vessels, might produce a great effect in Greece by placing himself at the head of the naval force before Hydra, where he would find 120 ships of war, and 27 fire-ships at his disposal with sailors as zealous, intrepid, and active, as any in Europe. On the second part of the subject, General Roche points out the past errors of the Greek army, and particularly alludes to the unfortunate issue of Colonel Fabvier's attack on Enbœa. General Roche, in alluding to this officer, applies a strong and probably deserved censure to his conduct, which is scarcely neutralized by the flattering terms in which he speaks of his person and talents.

ENGLISH COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.

[From Cobbett's Register of this day.]

There is in the men calling themselves "English Country Gentlemen," something superlatively base. They are, I sincerely believe, the most cruel, the most unfeeling, the most brutally insolent; but I know, I can prove, I safely take my oath, that they are the most base of all the creatures that God ever suffered to disgrace the human shape. The base wretches know well that the taxes amount to more than sixty millions a year, and that the Poor Rates amount to about seven millions; yet, while the cowardly reptiles never utter a word against the taxes, they are incessantly railing against the Poor Rates, though it is (and they know it) the taxes that make the paupers. The base wretches know well that the sum of money given, even to the fellows that gather the taxes, is greater in amount than the Poor Rates; the base wretches know well that the money, given to the Dead-weight (who ought not to have a single farthing), amounts to more than the poor receive out of the Rates; the base wretches know well that the common foot-soldier now receives more pay per week (7s 7d.), exclusive of clothing, firing, candle, and lodging; the base wretches know, that the common foot-soldier receives more to go down his own single throat, than the overseers and magistrates allow to a working man, his wife, and three children; the base wretches know all this well, and yet their railings are confined to the poor and the poor rates; and it is expected that they will, next Session, urge the Parliament to pass a law to enable overseers, and vestries, and magistrates, to transport paupers beyond the seas! They are base enough for this, or for any thing; but the whole system will go to the devil, long before they will get such an Act passed; long before they will see perfected this consummation of their infamous tyranny.—*Morn Chron. Sept. 16.*

The great landed Proprietors in all parts of the Country have imitated the Catholics of Ireland in electing Deputies to watch over their interests, which they imagine to be in danger from the measures expected to be introduced in the new Parliament. The Deputies from the defferent associations had assembled at the York Hotel, previous to the Meeting of Parliament.

The Spitalfield Weavers have presented an address to the King entreating His Majesty in present season of distress to give orders that the furniture decorations, hangings, &c. &c. of Windsor Castle, and Buckingham Palace, should be of British Manufacture.

His Majesty with his usual beneficence graciously complied with the request, and the Weavers are in high spirits confidently anticipating the most beneficial effects from the influence of his Majesty's example. Addresses to the Royal family, nobility and people of large fortune were immediately prepared founded upon the answer of the King.

The unhappy Kingdom of Spain continues in a most disturbed state, and the acounts from the provinces shew that the whole country is devastated by hands of robbers and insurgents. One ray of hop alone appears through the general gloom—and that is in the wretched Ferdinand's declining health.

He had lately suffered from severe le-thargic attacks which had greatly alarmed his Physicians.

A most extraordinary conspiracy has lately become the subject of conversation in the legal circle. Two Irish noblemen have, it is understood, in conjunction with two Irish gentlemen, conducted themselves towards a youth, just of age, in a way that we thought had been confined to the *Thurtells* and the *Probertz*. The intended dupe—for, as it fortunately turned out, the whole extent of the project mischief was not effected—had lately succeeded to a large fortune, the news of which excited the cupidity of the noble and gentlemanly party in question. An acquaintance ensued, and after a convivial dinner, the youth found himself indebted to the party in a sum considerably greater than the value of their friendship. There were in the case circumstances of intoxication and total ignorance of play, which led to a compromise of the *debt*, for a little more than a third of its pretended amount. As this compromise was a virtual acknowledgment of the nature of the transaction, the young man's solicitor thought he might as well reclaim the portion paid; and has actually filed bills of indictment for that purpose. A story like this needs no comment; from the connexion of the parties, every effort will, doubtless, be made to stifle investigation; we shall, however, keep a watchful eye on the proceedings—the rather, because we have not now to learn, that this transaction is not the first adventure of the kind, as more than one person has *Painfully* experienced. We feel the less reluctance too, because it is known that the conduct of one of the parties, publicly in Ireland, and privately in England, has attracted indignant notice on more than one occasion: but we shall not, at present, detail the illegal proceedings at certain election nor the indecent behaviour at certain opera dinners.—*Times Nov.*

The names of the persons implicated in this transaction are given in a London paper.

Mr. Wilks, the Member for Sudbury, who has caused such uncommon uproar, has been committed for trial on a charge of forgery.

Grimsby, Nov. 7.

A very melancholy accident happened here this morning, the particulars of which, according to the accounts which we have received, are as follow, viz.—The *United Kingdom* steam-packet, from London for Edinburgh, having put into Grimsby-roads for shelter, the *Graham* steam packet, from this port, with passengers for Hull, went alongside the former vessel to take out such passenger as might be desirous of proceeding to Hull, and thence to Edinburgh, by land. Shortly after the engine of the *Graham* was stopped, the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, by which Mr. John Blair, a respectable corn-dealer of this town, is said to have been literally blown to atoms, as no part of him was ever afterwards seen; he has left a wife and ten children to deplore his loss. John Potton, a labourer, was killed on the spot; two other persons are said to have been killed. A gentleman and a lady were blown a considerable height, and fell into the water; they were immediately picked up and do not appear to be much injured. Several other persons were severely scalded. One gentleman, who was looking over the side of the *United Kingdom* packet, was killed on the spot, his head being literally shattered to pieces. After the accident, the *Graham* was towed up to Hull by the *United Kingdom*, and as the whether is stormy, we do not expect to hear any further particulars before to-morrow afternoon. I am extremely sorry to add, that a culpable negligence is supposed attach to the conduct of the proprietors or their agents, who it is said, were aware, that the boiler was in a defective state.

THE COURIER,—Nov. 15.

MEETING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses of Parliament assembled this day, (Nov. 14,) for the purpose of going through the usual forms incident to the assembling of a new Parliament.

Shortly before twelve o'clock, the Lord High Steward the Marquis of Conyngham, attended the House of Commons for the purpose of administering oaths to the Members. His Lordship was dressed in the Windsor uniform. He was shewn into the Long Gallery, where were assembled the Clerks of the Table to the House. At twelve o'clock the swearing in of the Members began. Amongst the Members who first presented themselves to his Lordship were, Mr. J. Raine, Colonel Strutt, Sir R. Vivian, Mr. D. Gilbert, Mr. Alderman Waithman (followed by a footman, with a blue bag, containing the Hop. Member's qualification), Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Ward, &c. Soon afterwards C. M. Sutton, Esq. (the late Speaker), in plain black dress, accompanied by his Secretary, appeared before his Lordship, and took the Oaths, &c. The Members having been sworn entered the House, and remained for the Message from the Lords. The swearing in, in the Long Gallery, continued till two o'clock. Lord Farnborough, and several other Peers, attending during the morning, to witness the ceremonies.

At two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor and the other Commissioners, the Earl of Liverpool, Harrowby, and Westmoreland, and Lord Bexley, dressed in Peers' robes, took their seat in front of the Throne. The Lord Chancellor directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to attend at their Lordships' Bar to hear the Commission read for opening the Parliament. The Commission having been read, the Lord Chancellor stated to the Commons, that he had it in command from his Majesty, to direct them to proceed to the Election of a Speaker at the Bar, for his Majesty's approbation.

The Commons then withdrew for the purpose of proceeding to such Election.

The Lord Chancellor afterwards went singly to the table, and took the oaths, after which other Peers proceeded to the table for the like purpose.

The only remaining business for the Lords, to-day, is, to appoint the Lords Sessional Committees, and to receive the Deputy Clerk of the Crown's return of the sixteen Peers for Scotland.

The Parliament will be opened in due form, by the Royal Speech, this day week, and not on Monday next, as was generally supposed. On that day Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning will give the usual Parliamentary dinners to certain Members of the Legislature.

The Address in the House of Commons will be moved by the Hon. Mr. Liddell, Member for Northumberland, and seconded by the Hon. G. Wm. Member for Maldon.

In the Lords, the Address will be moved by Lord Cornwallis; seconded by Lord Colville.

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